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Friday, August 4, 1967
Sravana 13, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 4, 1967/Sravana 13, 1889 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Re. Q. 1587

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न में एक छपाई की ग़लती दिखाई देरही है। इसमें "41½ परसेंट" के स्थान पर "4½ परसेंट" होना चाहिये। मैं पहले ही यह बता देना चाहता हूं ,ताकि इसके लिए कहीं मुझे दोषी न ठहराया जाये।

Increase in the price of Controlled varieties of Cloth

+

*1587. **Shri Madhu Limaye:***
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
***Shri George Fernandes:** ..*
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to increase the price of the controlled varieties of cloth by 4-1|2 per cent;

(b) whether this increase will not give a spurt to prices of other articles of consumption; and

(c) its general impact on the cost of living index and on the demands for increase in D.A. by Government and non-Government Employees?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) There is no such proposal. Government are not considering any increase in the price of the controlled varieties of cloth.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार नियंत्रित कपड़े के दामों के बारे में समय समय पर इत्तिला देती रहती है। जब उसका दाम बढ़ाया जाता है, तो उस वक्त भी इत्तिला दी जाती है, जैसे कि अप्रैल में दी गई थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दस वर्षों में फ़ाइन और सुपर-फ़ाइन कपड़े के दामों में क्या परिवर्तन हुआ है, कितनी वृद्धि हुई है। क्या सरकार ने इसके बारे में कोई आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये हैं? जब मिल वालों की ओर से नियंत्रित कपड़े के दाम में वृद्धि करने की मांग की जाती है, तो कहा जाता है कि बड़ा घाटा है, यह है, वह है। लेकिन ये लोग कभी नहीं बताते कि फ़ाइन और सुपर-फ़ाइन कपड़े में वे कितना मुनाफ़ा कमा रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय पिछले दस सालों के बारे में दाम वृद्धि सम्बन्धी कोई जानकारी देंगे? मैं ने कई बार यह जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन अभी तक मुझे इसमें सफलता नहीं मिली है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जो कपड़ा हम ने कंट्रोल कर रखा है, नियंत्रित कर रखा है, वह कपड़े की बनावट के हिसाब से नहीं है, बल्कि कुछ ख़ास चीजें हैं, जैसे धोती, साड़ी, लांग क्लाथ, कमीज का कपड़ा, ड्रिल। इस में कोर्स, फ़ाइन और सुपर-फ़ाइन सब आ जाते हैं। माननीय सदस्य का सवाल मेरे ख़याल में यह है कि जो कपड़ा नियंत्रित नहीं है,उसके दामों में क्या वृद्धि हुई है। यह सूचना इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन पूरे काटन मैन्यू-फैक्चर का जो दाम बढ़ा है, उसकी सूचना मैं दे सकता हूं। 1952–53 के बस के हिसाब से उसका इन्डैक्स नम्बर 1961–62 में 127.9 था और इस वक्त वह बढ़ कर 150.8 हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो सूचना मांगी है, वह पता लगा कर मैं उनको देने की कोशिश करूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : केवल मुझे नहीं, सारे सदन को । सब को एनलाइटन करना चाहिए ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अगर मैं माननीय सदस्य को दे दूंगा, तो सब को मालूम हो जायेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे पास इकानोमिक टाइम्स का 23 अप्रैल का अंक है । उसमें कुछ कम्पनियों के बारे में मुनाफ़े आदि के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े दिये गये हैं । मिल के मालिक हमेशा चिल्लाते रहते हैं कि उनकी बहुत तकलीफें हैं । उस पत्रिका में पच्चीस सूती मिलों का हिसाब दिया गया है और उन में से एक भी मिल ऐसी नहीं है, जिसका ग्रास प्राफ़िट वर्ष पहले की तुलना में ताजा साल में घटा है । बल्कि मैं ने जल्दी में यह हिसाब लगाया है कि पहले वर्ष मुनाफ़ा करीब करीब 20 करोड़ रुपया था और उसके बाद ताजा वर्ष में करीब करीब 30 करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफ़ा हुआ है, अर्थात् उनका मुनाफ़ा करीब 10 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ गया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार रुई के दामों पर नियंत्रण को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या करने जा रही है । मेरी राय है कि रुई के अधिकतम दाम नियंत्रण हटाना चाहिए, लेकिन उसके साथ साथ कपड़े के दाम में वृद्धि न हो, उसके लिये सरकार क्या इन्तजाम करेगी, ताकि किसानों को तो ज्यादा मूल्य मिले, लेकिन ग्राहक को ज्यादा मुल्य न देना पड़े । मिलों के मुनाफ़े बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रहे हैं और नियंत्रित, फ़ाइन या सुपर-फ़ाइन, किसी भी कपड़े का दाम बढ़ाने के लिये उनके पास कोई केस नहीं है ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो बताया है, उसके हिसाब से मैं जानता हूं कि मिल-मालिकों को कोई नुकसान नहीं हो रहा है । उनको कितना मुनाफ़ा हुआ है, ये आंकड़े तो मैं पता लगा कर ही बता सकूंगा । जहां तक रुई का सम्बन्ध है, मैं सदन में बहुत शीघ्र ही बताऊंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति क्या होगी । इस वक्त मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की जो नीति होगी, हमें विश्वास है कि वह हमारे किसान भाइयों के हित में होगी, जो रुई को पैदा करते हैं । जहां तक कपड़े की कीमत बढ़ने का सवाल है, नियंत्रित हिस्से . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं पूरे कपड़े की बात कर रहा हूं ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : नियंत्रित हिस्से के दाम तो हम बढ़ने नहीं देंगे । जो नियंत्रित नहीं है, वह सीधे हमारे कंट्रोल में नहीं आता है । यह भी कहा जाता है कि सब कपड़े को नियंत्रित किया जाये । लेकिन हम यह सोचते हैं कि जो आम जनता के इस्तेमाल का कपड़ा है, जो नियंत्रित है, उसके दाम हमको रोकने चाहिए और उसके दाम हम ने रोके हैं । बाकी कपड़े के लिए मार्केट में सप्लाई और डिमांड का सिद्धान्त है । अगर जनता यह महसूस करेगी कि हम को इस के दाम और नहीं देने चाहिएं, तो वे दाम ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ पायेंगे ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister that though the prices of the controlled varieties of cloth are stamped on them, during any festival, whether Diwali, Holi or Id, the prices go up at least by 10 per cent even of the medium and coarse cloth which are supposed to be controlled items. I would like to know what steps Government contemplate to take with the help of the State Governments to see that the prices are the same as those stamped on the cloth, that they do not increase, and whether any apparatus is there either with the Central Government or with the State Government to see that the prices of fine and superfine cloth are not increased abnormally high.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इसका नियंत्रण हम प्रदेश सरकारों की मदद से करते हैं । समय समय पर प्रदेश सरकारों के इंसपैक्टर जा कर चैक करते हैं । प्रदेश सरकारें हम को रिपोर्ट्स भेजती रहती हैं कि शहरों में इन कपड़ों का स्टाक काफ़ी है या नहीं, क्या वे दुकानों पर

मिल रहे हैं और किस दाम पर मिल रहे हैं, आदि। अगर कोई ख़ास शिकायत आती है, तो उसकी जांच की जाती है। इस बीच प्रदेश सरकारों से जो रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं, उनमें मैं ने देखा है कि आजकल शिकायतें कोई ज्यादा नहीं हो रही हैं।

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज : लोक-सभा के पिछले सेशन में यह बताया गया था कि मिल-मालिकों की ओर से कपड़े का दाम 9 प्रतिशत बढ़ाने की मांग की गई थी और बाद में जैसे ही अधिवेशन ख़त्म हुआ, तो सरकार की ओर से कपड़े का दाम साढ़े चार या पांच प्रतिशत बढ़ाने की इजाजत दे दी गई थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अप्रैल के बाद मिल-मालिकों की ओर से सरकार के पास कपड़े के दाम और बढ़ाने के लिये कोई निवेदन आया है, अथवा चूंकि सरकार ने उनकी पहली मांग को सिर्फ़ आधा पूरा किया था, इसलिए क्या उस मांग को पूरा करने के बारे में कोई निवेदन आया है?

श्री विनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि हर छः महीने के बाद—अप्रैल और अक्तूबर में—कपड़े के दाम के बढ़ने की बात उठती है। अप्रैल में कपड़े की कीमत साढ़े चार फ़ीसदी बढ़ी थी, जिसके बारे में मैंने सदन में कहा था। अक्तूबर की बात आगे आयेगी, लेकिन, जैसा कि मैं ने अभी सदन में कहा है, हम कपड़े की कीमत और बढ़ाने की इजाजत नहीं देंगे।

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Though my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye has just now cited that the profits have gone up, what he has not mentioned, is that most of the mills which he mentioned from the statement are not purely cotton textile mills, but also subsist as a man-made fibre industry, and the profits have not considerably gone up of cotton textiles. May I ask the Minister whether it is a fact that the return on the cotton textile mills only as compared to the investment has gone down, and also as compared to the increase in the sale over the period, the percentage of return has gone down or not?

Shri Dinesh Singh: All these are various statistics that come from time to time, but we should look at the general prosperity which I do not think has gone down where individual units are concerned; there are, on the other hand, certain smaller textile mills, what we call the marginal and weak textile mills. They are certainly affected.

Shri Anantrao Patil: May I know whether there is any possibility of increase in the price of controlled cloth by the expected increase in the floor price of cotton, and if so, what will be the percentage?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I would request the hon. Member to wait till I announce the cotton policy.

Shri M. Amersey: In consideration of the general demand of the House that the cloth prices should be reduced, will the Government think of reducing the very heavy excise duties which are a big portion in the make-up of cloth prices?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No such reduction is contemplated.

Shri A. S. Saigal: May I know whether the Government is contemplating to appoint a committee to look after the prices of cotton which are being increased day by day?

Shri Dinesh Singh: There is a Cotton Advisory Committee; it advises us on this matter, and no other committee for this specific purpose is contemplated.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the fact that in a couple of months' time there would come the Puja in West Bengal, and Dusserah all over the country and Diwali shortly to follow, may I know if the Government is going to take special care to see that the rise in prices, if it is

unavoidable, is not beyond the limit which our people can endure in the present circumstances?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I said just now that we are not contemplating any rise in prices, and we shall look into the question of extra supply. Usually, the mills themselves arrange more supplies on these occasions.

श्री एम० एस० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बता सकेंगे कि क्योंकि अभी आप ने फरमाया कि हमारे जो कर्मचारी हैं वह वहां जा कर चेकिंग करते हैं कि जो प्राइस प्राइसेज बंधी हुई हैं उसके ऊपर अमल हो रहा है या नहीं और उसके साथ साथ आप ने यह भी बताया कि हमारे कर्मचारी यह भी बताते हैं कि कितनी दूकानों में माल है कितनी में नहीं है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप के कर्मचारियों ने आप को यह भी बताया है कि जब होली, दीवाली और ईद वगैरह होते हैं तब ऐन वक्त पर दूकानों पर माल नहीं रहता है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : कर्मचारी तो मैं ने अर्ज किया अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रदेश सरकार के होते हैं । वह वहां पर जा कर देखते हैं कि कोई शिकायत है या किस कीमत पर कपड़ा बिक रहा है । जहां तक कि खास खास वक्त का है मैं ने अर्ज किया कि मिल वाले खुद ही स्टाक ज्यादा रिलीज करते हैं ताकि जो बड़े त्यौहार हों या जिस वक्त कि कपड़ा ज्यादा खरीदा जाता है उस वक्त वह ज्यादा मिल सके ।

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that the cotton growers have been complaining for a long time that the ceiling price that has been fixed is not reasonably high and the millowners themselves have represented to Government to allow this ceiling to be raised and in view, further, of the fact that the superfine and fine cloth are purchased only by the upper middle-class people and the rich people, why is it that the Government do not think in terms of allowing the ceiling price for cotton to be raised and not bother about the price of these superfine and fine cloth prices?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The only point in this connection is that the coarse is made out of the same cotton. It is a question of increase of ceiling of all cotton, which will mean also an increase in the ceiling price of cotton which is used for producing the other varieties—(*Interruption*)

Shri Raga: It depends on the staple used.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The general demand, which Prof. Ranga knows, is that they want us to do away with the ceiling price of cotton so that the cotton growers may have enough as the market demands, which will also mean that the rise in the price of cotton that is used is also for the coarse cloth; not only for superfine and fine cloth. That is the only point. But I would beg of the House to wait till I announce the policy.

Dr. A. G. Sonar: What is the percentage of cloth that has been controlled?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Approximately 40 per cent of the mill-made one.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: May I enquire from the hon. Minister if the price of cloth is not largely influenced by Government policy? I refer to the cost added to the cloth, call it cess or subsidy; the Khadi subsidy, the handloom subsidy. I refer to the cost added to the cloth, it cess or sub- lower price of controlled cloth. Therefore, I am not referring to the question already asked about that. May I enquire from the Minister whether he would make it clear to the public of this country that 60 per cent—I have made some calculations—of the price of cloth is not paid either to the grower or to the manufacturer or to the dealer, but is paid to Government?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Whatever does not go to the manufacturer or dealer or producer goes to the people of the country.

श्री राम लेखन यादव : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि हमारे कर्मचारी मूल्यों को चेक करने के लिये जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसी चीजें भी सामने आईं कि जो नियंत्रित दाम हैं उन से अधिक कपड़े पर छपा रहता है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई और मैं यह भी बता दूं कि यहां पर ऐसी चीजों के दाम जो ज्यादा छपे हैं उनका प्रदर्शन भी किया गया है सदन में ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : किसी खास बात की शिकायत करें अध्यक्ष महोदय, तो मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन बाकी जितनी शिकायतें हैं उनको देखा जाता है । जो आमदनी होती है और जो दाम बनते हैं उनको देखते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मिल वालों को उसी कपड़े का ज्यादा दाम मिलता है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, यह क्या सही नहीं है कि जो खादी को सबसिडी दी जाती है वह जो अनेक प्रकार से हिडेन सबसिडी मिल वालों को दी जाती है उससे कई दर्जे कम है, यह फैक्ट्स ऐंड फिगर्स क्या गवर्नमेंट इकट्ठा कर चुकी ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हिडेन सबसिडी की बात तो मैं नहीं कह सकता अध्यक्ष महोदय । हम कोई हिडेन सबसिडी तो देते नहीं हैं । खादी को जो सबसिडी देते हैं उसके बारे में सदन को मालूम है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : हिडेन सबसिडी से मेरा मतलब है कि जो उनको ट्रांसपोर्ट में फैसिलिटी होती है, मशीनरी में होती है, कई एक चीजों में सहायता की जाती है । यह तो काफी लम्बा किस्सा है इस सदन में आ चुका है कि बहुत प्रकार से उनको सबसिडी मिलती है ।

Fixation of Fair Price of Rubber

*1588. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:***
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Mangalathumadam:
Shri K. Lakkappa:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri P. Viswambharam:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to his statement made in Rajya Sabha on the 11th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report from Tariff Commission regarding the fixation of a fair price for rubber;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Tariff Commission's report is still under the consideration of Government. A decision is likely to be arrived at shortly. A copy of the Report as also a resolution containing Government's decision thereon will be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री राम किशन गुप्त : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि नेचुरल रबर की फ्लोर और सीलिंग प्राइसेज क्या हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : सीलिंग प्रोइस रबर की तो मुझे नहीं मालूम है । मिनिमम और मैक्सिमम प्राइस बदलती रहती हैं मार्केट आपरेशन के हिसाब से ।

श्री राम किशन गुप्त : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि रबर की कितनी कमी है और सेल्फ

सफिश्येंट देश को बनाने में क्या कोशिश की जा रही है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय,कोशिश की जा रही है कि ज्यादा तादाद में रबर की पैदावार यहां पर हो । इसमें दिक्कत यह है कि जो रबर के हमारे पौधे या पेड़ हैं वह पुराने हैं । कुछ उनकी उतनी पैदावार नहीं होती है जितनी कि नये तरीके से जो लगाते हैं उनकी होती है । हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि सबसिडी दी जाय ताकि नये तरीके से प्लान्टेशन हो और अच्छे वेराइटी के पौधे लगें जिनसे कि पैदावार बढ़े ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Minister knows that rubber cultivators are anxiously waiting for a final decision on this matter. He also knows that there is concern among the rubber cultivators, especially among the small-holders, about the way the Tariff Commission went about in making the inquiry and making the recommendations to the Government. I should like to know from the Government whether they have taken into consideration the representations made by the representatives of these cultivators, Members of Parliament and also the Kerala Government in this regard and whether we can expect an upward revision of the prices at least in the case of those small cultivators so that they are benefited by the Government's decision?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, Sir, we have taken into consideration the various representations made to us and I should like to assure the hon. Member and the House that the interest of small growers is uppermost in our mind. I have also had the benefit of discussing this matter with the hon. Member, and I hope to announce the policy next week.

Shri C. Janardhanan: Is it a fact that the Tariff Commission fixed the price of rubber without taking into account the interests of the small growers of Kerala at the high rate of land value and cost of production in Kerala?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have gone into all that. It would not be fair of me to discuss the report of the Tariff Commission without placing it first here on the Table.

Shri P. C. Adichan: In respect of sugar and other commodities the Government are safeguarding the interests of not only the industrialists but the cultivators also. May I know why in the case of rubber the interests of agriculturists are totally ignored? Is it because it is a Kerala product?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, Sir. I have said that we are looking after their interests.

श्री भोगेन्दर झा : आज भी हमारे देश में यह स्थिति है कि रबर विदेशों से मंगाना पड़ता है, हम उसमें अभी तक आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो पाये हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कीमत का सवाल कहां तक इसके साथ सम्बन्धित है ? हम ने देखा है कि ऊख और जट में कीमत बढ़ाने के उत्पादन में प्रोत्साहन मिलता है, उस दृष्टि से रबर की कीमत बढ़ाने तथा रबड़ उत्पादकों का जो शोषण कारखाने वाले कर रहे हैं, जिससे उन के उत्पादन के उत्साह में कमी होती है, उनकी सामर्थ्य में कमी होती है, उसको बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह: पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये कीमत बढ़े—वह तो एक इन्सेन्टिव होता है, लेकिन वही काफी नहीं है । हम को इस बात की कोशिश करनी है कि पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये जो आवश्यक सामान है—जैसे अच्छी जमीन, बीज, अच्छे पौदे, आदि भी उनको दिये जांय । खाली कीमत बढ़ाने से पैदावार नहीं बढ़ती है । इन दोनों को मिलकर जब मदद दी जाती है, तब पैदावार बढ़ती है । जहां तक कारखानों में जो रबर जाता है और उसकी

कीमतों का सवाल है, जैसे टायर है, उसको टैरिफ कमीशन देखता है ।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि स्वतन्त्रता से पूर्व भारतवर्ष में रबर की खपत कितनी थी और अब कितनी है तथा रबड़ के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का क्या कारण है जब कि रबड़ का उत्पादन अपने देश में होता है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इस के खास आंकड़े तो इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि इसकी खपत पहले से बहुत बढ़ गई है ।

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Pending the publication of the report of the Tariff Commission, may I know what incentives the government have given to the growers of rubber to see that they stand the competition from plastic and synthetic rubber goods and the production of rubber in this country goes up?

Shri Dinesh Singh: In the past we used to give them facilities for replantation. The Rubber Board has also been constituted, which goes into the general welfare of this industry. But there is no question of any interim relief or facility to be given because I hope to announce the policy next week.

Supply of Power for Industries

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*1589. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri C. C. Desai:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of industries in the country are facing crisis due to frequent power-breakdown and lack of adequate power supply to them for production purposes;

(b) whether any survey as to the power requirements of industries in the country has been made recently; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the requirements of industrialists in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh): (a) No, Sir. There is, however, a general complaint from industries about erratic power supply.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following steps have been taken to meet the shortage of power supply in the country:

(i) Import of bulk power from the neighbouring States;

(ii) Expediting construction of transmission lines for importing power where erection or construction is lagging behind; and

(iii) expediting commissioning of thermal schemes under execution in the States concerned.

Shri R. Barua: In spite of what the hon. Minister has stated, it is the constant irritation of the industrialists that power shortage leads to breakdown or shutting down of the industry temporarily. This shows that there is imbalance between installation of power and industrial complex at the stage of planning. May I know whether the government will establish some sort of cell to see that this imbalance is corrected?

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: Government are going to augment the power supply. According to the present plans, the power supply by 1970-71 will be about 14,665 MW.

Shri R. Barua: My question is whether the generation of power is related to the needs of the industrial complexes that are coming up.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: That will certainly be kept in view.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether the constant breakdowns of power supply upset the cost structure of industries generally and, if so, how government propose to meet this difficulty?

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: Constant efforts are being made to see that the power supply does not break down.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Is the Government aware that whenever there is a breakdown, if the supply remains suspended for weeks together, more because there is wrong planning about servicing and about spares? May I therefore, know (a) to what extent the Government is prepared to tighten their servicing and keep the proper stocks of spares that are needed and (b) what is the total effect on industrial production on account of frequent breakdowns?

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: The Ministry of Irrigation and Power is looking into that difficulty.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: He wants to know the quantum of loss due to breakdowns.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: That is a separate question for which I require notice.

Shri D. N. Patodia: How is it a separate question? It arises out of this. Sir, I seek your protection in getting an answer.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Sir, it is for you to decide whether it is relevant or related to the question.

Mr. Speaker: The question is perfectly relevant. But the Minister does not have an answer with him. Also, his Cabinet Minister is not present here.

Shri Piloo Mody: May I say that some senior Minister should come to his rescue?

Shri Shashi Ranjan: The extension of supply of energy and uniformity of rates are the two points which are agitating the minds of the people, industrialists generally, for a very long time. We find that nothing has been done in this direction so far. It has been pointed out in this House several times that the rate of electricity for industries should be uniform throughout the country. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is thinking of introducing uniformity at least between agriculture and industry?

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: It is a question for the Electricity Boards and, as you know, they are autonomous and, therefore, Government can only give directions to them.

Shri N. K. Somani: What are the maximum and minimum tariffs for the supply of power to industries in India?

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: It is very difficult for me to answer that question because that is for the Electricity Boards. Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I can understand your difficulty.

Shri Hem Barua: I submit you have to come to the rescue of te House. . .

Mr. Speaker: Not the Minister?

Shri Hem Barua: Here is a Minister who says he does not know this and that. He does not know anything. The purpose of the Question Hour is to elicit information according to Rule 41 and that purpose is lost when the Minister comes unprepared and says that he does not know anything.

Mr. Speaker: I must also come to the rescue of the Minister when he is in difficulty. (*Interruption*)

Shri Shashi Ranjan: We very much protest when he says that the Minister does not know anything. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order order; there is too much of noise now. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: It is a joint responsibility and not a shifting responsibility. To the first part of the Question, the Minister said, "No". But there are a number of industries that have suffered for a long time because of the break-down of power. Ours is the lowest consumption of power. The country's progress is judged by the consumption of power specially for the industrial progress. What is the coordination between this Ministry and other Ministries for the expansion of power projects specially in the coal base area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Raghunath Reddi): I would very respectfully submit that what he hon. Member has asked deserves attention. As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, it is one of the areas where electricity consumption is the lowest by way of *per capita* consumption as well as production. As regards the coal based to thermal power production it is under contemplation. There is no doubt about it. As far as the tariff rates about which the hon. Member was pleased to ask are concerned these are mainly decided by the respective Electricity Boards in various States. In regard to the coordination between this Ministry and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, as also the local State Governments and the Electricity Boards, attempts have been made several times to bring in coordination for the purpose of achieving uniformoty of tariff rates. But it has been brought to our notice by the various Electricity Boards that having regard to the cost of production in various States they are not in a position to bring about uniform rates of tariffs in all States because the cost of production differs from State to State. I hope the hon. Members will take into consideration these factors also.

श्री रवि राय : पावर की कमी के बारे में मेरा सवाल है । बहुत सी ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जैसे हीराकुड की बगल में उड़ीसा में एक एल्यूमिनियम फैक्ट्री है, उनको इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की तरफ से जितनी इलैक्ट्रिसिटी दी जाती है पर यूनिट उन से उसका कम चार्ज किया जाता है, जो जनता से चार्ज किया जाता है उससे कम चार्ज उन से किया जाता है, रियायती दर पर उनको पावर दी जाती है, लेकिन इतना होने पर भी क्या कारण है कि उनका उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता है । साथ ही मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पावर की जो कमी है उसका कारण क्या है ?

Shri Raghunath Reddi: The hon. Member has raise two questions. The first is whether there is scarcity of electricity in Hirakud area. It is so. Because of the successive failure of monsoon for three years, we have found the electricity production low at several places, for instance, in Hirakud area, Rihand area, in U.P. and in some other States.

The other question which the hon. Member has asked is why, in spite of the fact that we are supplying electricity at a very concessional rate to industries like the aluminium industry in Orissa, the production has not gone up. The production in private industry depends on the economics of production and the incentives for production. Whether the production in a private industry goes up or comes down is a matter which depends on the rate of profit and other factors. It is purely a private problem. Certainly, the Industries Department will look into it.

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र वर्मा : इलैक्ट्रिसिटी इंडस्ट्री के लिए बहुत जरूरी है । यह एक नैशनल प्राबलैम है । सारे प्रान्तों में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री के जो यूनिट हैं उन में से मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने यूनिट ऐसे हैं जिन को साल भर से बिजली नहीं मिली है और फिर किस प्रान्त में कितने कितने हैं जिनको बिजली की सप्लाई सरकार नहीं कर पाई है । किस किस प्रान्त में कितनी कितनी बिजली की जरूरत है स्माल इंडस्ट्रियल

यूनिट्स को जो कि सरकार अभी तक नहीं दे पाई है।

साथ ही मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन स्माल यूनिट्स को बिजली सप्लाई करने के बारे में बड़े बड़े यूनिट्स के मकाबले में जिन में बहुत ज्यादा बिजली यूज होती है, क्या प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी या नहीं?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : जहां तक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का सवाल है उनको जो बिजली दी जाती है जब उस में कटौती करनी होती है तो ज्यादा कटौती लार्ज स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज जो हैं उनके केस में की जाती है। मैं जानता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में खास कर बिजली की कमी है। कमी होने के बावजूद जिस प्रकार से उनको सहूलियतें दी जा सकती हैं, बिजली दे सकते हैं, स्माल स्केल यूनिट्स को, दी जाती है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मेरा सवाल दूसरा था। मैंने पूछा था कि स्माल स्केल यूनिट्स सारे प्रान्तों में जितने हैं उनमें से कितने यनिट्स की एप्लीकेसंज बिजली की एक साल से पड़ी हुई हैं और उनको बिजली नहीं दी जा सकी है।

आप बड़े बड़े और स्माल स्केल यूनिट्स को बिजली देते हैं। मैंने यह जानना चाहा है कि छोटे यूनिट्स को बड़े यनिट्स के मुकाबले में क्या कोई प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी या नहीं दी जाएगी। इन दोनों सवालों का उत्तर नहीं आया है।

Shri Raghunath Reddi: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, i.e., regarding the quantum of supply and the units of small scale industries etc., I would respectfully request the hon. Member to put a separate question.

As far as the supply of electricity to small scale industries is concerned, I have already submitted to this House that this is a matter which is completely within the purview of the Electricity Boards and we are trying our best to persuade the Electricity Boards to give at a concessional rate to small scale industries and also take the cottage industries above 3 H.P. for this purpose, so that even the cottage industries people who are working in their own houses may get the benefit of this concession.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : छोटे और बड़े उद्योगों का जब निर्माण हो चुकता है तो बिजली के अभाव में ये बन्द पड़े रहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने दिन के अन्दर इन्हें बिजली देने का नियम आपने बनाया हुआ है? क्या यह भी सही है कि चौथे चुनाव के अन्दर बहुत से उद्योगों के साथ आपने वादा किया था कि हम चुनाव में चुने जायेंगे तो हम आपको बिजली दे देंगे और बिजली के खम्बे और लाइन भी,क्या यह सही नहीं है कि डाल दिये गये थे? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि हार जाने के बाद उन खम्बों को हटा दिया गया? यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने केसिस हैं?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : आदरणीय सदस्य ने ऐसे वादे किये हों, तो किये हों, गवर्नमेंट ने तो ऐसे कोई वादे नहीं किये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितने रोज के अन्दर नए उद्योगों को बिजली देने का नियम है? विलम्ब जो बिजली देने में हो जाता है उसके कारण कितना नुकसान होता है, इसका उत्तर नहीं आया है।

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : जहां तक बिजली देने के नियम का प्रश्न है, इनको इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बनाते हैं। दूसरे बहुत कुछ बारिस पर भी यह निर्भर करता है जो कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डज के हाथ में नहीं है।

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: In the course of his speech on the Finance Bill, the hon. Finance Minister had announced a number of concessions to

industries in order to boost up industrial production. May I know what steps Government are taking to see that this type of crisis is averted in the future and the new industries which are going to be set up under the concessions granted are guaranteed sufficient and continuous supply of power?

Shri Raghunath Reddi: It is true that the hon. Finance Minister had suggested quite a number of concessions. The form in which those concessions should be implemented and the rules and regulations in this regard are under the consideration of Government.

साहिबगंज और मनिहारी घाट के बीच माल लाया ले जाय जाना

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*1591. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साहिबगंज और मनिहारी घाट के बीच माल लाने-ले-जाने पर रोक लगाई जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप 500 कामगारों का रोजगार छूट जायेगा ?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Consequent to the development of Farakka/Khejuria Ghat Barge crossings, materialisation of goods traffic *via* Sakrigali-Manihari Ghat route has fallen to an un-economic level and orders were issued on 20th April, 1967 to close down this point for goods and parcel traffic.

(c) No, Sir. The number of labour employed is very much less and varies from month to month.

May I also add that subsequently we have deferred the decision to close the ghat for the time being? The matter is still under consideration.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार ने घाट को बन्द करने के निर्णय को जो स्थगित किया है, मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे । क्या यह ठीक नहीं है कि अगर यह जल-मार्ग बन्द कर दिया जाये, तो हमारे पास केवल फ़रक्का का जल-मार्ग रहेगा, जो पाकिस्तान के निकट होने के कारण कभी भी हमारी सुरक्षा के लिए ख़तरा पैदा कर सकता है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस पर ख़र्च अधिक होते हुए भी, सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से विचार कर के क्या इस बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जायेगा ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: At Farakka, it is the wagon-crossing system while at the Sakrigali-Manihari Ghat, it is unloading and transhipment by barges. During times of emergency, this could always be taken advantage of. So, there is no difficulty about that because it is unloading and then loading after moving the goods by barges. As such this facility would always be there in times of emergency, whatever may be the reasons for such an emergency. As the hon. Member would be interested to know, in June, the average at Sakrigali-Manihari Ghat has come down 3 to 2 wagons per day, while at Farakka for the crossing, it is about 304 to 285. So, it is a faster and easy movement of goods that we are contemplating now. Under a certain particular, emergency what should be done in a matter which I am sure will be taken care of.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जो कर्मचारी प्रभावित होंगे, उन की संख्या सौ, दो सौ है । क्या मैं यह समझूं कि ये कर्मचारी प्रति-दिन की मजदूरी पर रखे जाते हैं और इस को बन्द करने के कारण उन पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Here, it is contract labour which is working. According to the information that I have, the contract labour during the past three or four months has been as follows: it was 159 per day during April, 124 during May and 60 during June. It is varying from month to month according to the traffic that is being handled.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह अनइकानोमिक है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कितना अनइकानोमिक है और इस में कितना घाटा होता है और इस बारे में फ़ाइनल डिसिजन कब हो जायेगा ।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: After we had taken a decision to close this, certain matters were brought to our notice, and so, we have deferred the decision. We are going into the question now, and we are considering whether in addition to the facilities that we have at Farakka, we should continue in this sector also. We shall examine this, and I think that in a couple of months we should be able to take a decision.

Shri P. G. Sen: Is the Minister aware that this line feeds the Calcutta line and the area through which this route passes and where the Ghat is situated is a jute producing area? Has he taken into consideration the export of jute from this area, North Bengal and Bihar, to Calcutta *via* this route?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Yes, that traffic is also taken into consideration.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा रोके गये माल का लौटाया जाना

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*1592. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री ब्रह्मानन्दजी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 26 मई, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 91 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान पाकिस्तान द्वारा रोके गये जहाजों तथा माल को वापस प्राप्त करने में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) ये जहाज और माल कब तक वापस मिल जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितना समय और लगने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह): (क) तथा (ख). पाकिस्तान द्वारा रोके गये जहाजों और जब्त किये गये माल में से अब तक केवल दो जहाज और 70.14 लाख रुपये का माल वापिस आया है ।

(ग) संघर्ष के दौरान, दोनों सरकारों द्वारा जब्त किये गये जहाजों, माल, सम्पत्तियों परिसम्पत्तियों आदि को छोड़ने के सम्पूर्ण मामले को तय करने के लिये बार बार किये गये हमारे प्रयत्नों का पाकिस्तान सरकार से कोई अनुकूल उत्तर नहीं मिला है, इस लिये इस अवस्था में यह बताना कठिन है कि इस मामले को तय करने में कितना समय और लगेगा ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : ताशकंद घोषणा के अनुसार जो व्यवस्था हुई थी, उस में रूस एक मध्यस्थ था । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान की इन हरकतों की तरफ रूस का ध्यान दिलाने की कोशिश की है और रूस ने अपने गुड आफ़िसिज को उपयोग कर के पाकिस्तान की इन हरकतों को बन्द करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन इस में उस को भी असफलता मिली, क्या इस आशय का कोई संदेश रूस से मिला है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इस सवाल पर इस सदन में कई मर्तबा विस्तारपूर्वक बात हो चुकी है । मैंने पिछली बार भी अर्ज किया था—और अभी

वह स्थिति नहीं बदली है—कि ताशकंद घोषणा के अनुसार जो काम हम मुनासिब समझते थे, वह हमने किया है। पाकिस्तान को जो काम करना चाहिए था, वह उस ने नहीं किया। इस बात की सूचना रूस और अन्य मित्र देशों को दी गई है। यहां भी इस की जितनी चर्चा हुई है, उसकी खबर भी चारों तरफ़ है। दिक्कत यह है कि सब लोगों की एक राय होते हुए भी, ताशकंद घोषणा में शामिल होते हुए भी, पाकिस्तान की स्थिति को नार्मलाइज करने के लिए जो कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए थी, वह उस ने अभी तक नहीं की है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में रूस ने अपने गुड आफ़िसिज का उपयोग किया है और क्या रूस को उस में असफलता हुई है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : सफलता नहीं मिली है, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान की तरफ़ से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। रूस ने भी जरूर कोशिश की होगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : की होगी या की है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : यदि रूस को भी इस मामले में असफलता हुई है, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय में ले जायेगी ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी नहीं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अयूब साहब के हाल के वक्तव्य की ओर गया है; यदि हां, तो क्या उस से उन को ऐसी आशा लगती है कि इस दिशा में कुछ प्रगति होगी ? हमारा जो माल रोका गया है, उस का मूल्य कितना है ? अगर पाकिस्तान उस माल को वापस देने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता है, तो सरकार की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में आगे और क्या कठोर कदम उठाया जायेगा ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं ने पिछली मर्तबा ये सब आंकड़े सदन को दिये थे। मैं फिर अर्ज कर दूं कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारा जो कारगो जब्त किया था, उस की लागत लगभग 9,31,19,017 रुपये है, जिस में से उस ने 70·14 लाख रुपये का माल वापस कर दिया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने यह भी पूछा है कि क्या अयूब साहब के हाल के वक्तव्य से मंत्री महोदय को इस सम्बन्ध में प्रगति की कोई आशा नजर आती है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इस के बारे में मैं क्या अर्ज करूं ? आशा तो हमेशा ही रखनी चाहिए।

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Do Government propose to pay compensation to the traders whose goods were seized by Pakistan during the Indo-Pakistan conflict? If so, when? If not, will the Government consider it?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Most of these goods were insured and the insurance companies are trying to get them released. Failing that, for those which have been insured by the insurance companies, the neutral powers so to say will pay the insurance value.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, पाकिस्तान का कुछ माल हम ने रोक लिया था। क्या वह सारा माल हम लौटा चुके हैं ? यदि हां, तो क्या हम यह रेसिप्रोकल नीति नहीं बरत सकते थे कि जिस अनुपात में पाकिस्तान लौटावे उतना ही हम लौटाते रहें ? यह नीति बरती गई या नहीं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को स्मरण होगा, पिछले मर्तबे मैं ने इस का विस्तारपूर्वक जवाब दिया था, काफी इस का डिस्कशन हुआ था। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हम ने जो पाकिस्तान का सामान यहां रोका था वह 27.15 करोड़ का था, वह तो पूरी एनीमी प्रापर्टी का था और उस में कारगो जितना था वह केवल 1.5 करोड़ का था और

मने यह फैसला किया था कि यह हम उन को वापस कर देंगे ।

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan: May I ask the hon. Minister what was the hurry which forced the Government of India to return the Pakistani cargo earlier than their beginning to return the Indian cargo?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Our desire to normalise relations in view of the Tashkent declaration.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The hon. Minister just now said that the insurance companies which have insured these goods will be taking adequate steps to pay the value that has been involved in this cargo that has been impounded during the Indo-Pak conflict. May I know, since these are extraordinary circumstances, whether the Government proposes to expedite the matter and if necessary give necessary assistance to the insurance companies or the individuals concerned so that they may not suffer for no fault of theirs?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, Sir. Whatever we can do, we shall certainly help.

Shri Hem Barua: In pursuance of the Tashkent Pact a conference of the Indian and Pakistani Commerce Ministers was held at Rawalpindi where a decision was taken to release the goods captured by both the countries. Pakistan failed to do it. Now that the Pakistani President has said that he wants to normalise relations with India, a statement which our Prime Minister has welcomed, may I know whether our Government have told President Ayub Khan that as evidence of his good intention he should release the cargoes immediately?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have been constantly reminding the Pakistan Government to have a meeting on this subject, so that we can discuss the release of cargoes.

Shri Hem Barua: I am not interested in a meeting. There was a meeting already at Rawalpindi, and the meeting came to a decision for the release of these goods. I am not interested in any more meetings. I am interested in knowing whether our Government have told President Ayub Khan point blank that as an evidence of his intention to normalise relations with India, he should start with releasing the cargoes that are in the custody of Pakistan.

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is more a suggestion for action. We have not yet conveyed to him anything on this point.

Shri Hem Barua: If the Government has not done so far, then what was the purpose in the Prime Minister issuing a statement welcoming President Ayub Khan's statement!

Mr. Speaker: That is an entirely different question.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Since our undue haste to normalise relations with Pakistan has landed us into the most abnormal situation of being at the loser's end, does the Minister, in collaboration with the hon. Shipping Minister, propose to take up this issue with the international shipping lines to advise them not to call on the Pakistani ports unless these cargoes are returned?

Shri Dinesh Singh: This is a much more complicated issue. All these suggestions that the hon. members have made we will certainly consider.

Shri S. Kundu: What are the types of goods that the Pakistan Government has impounded, and secondly what is the reply, if any, from the Pakistan Government to the letter of the Commerce Minister seeking the release of the impounded goods?

Shri Dinesh Singh: They have said nothing. We have been pressing that "let us meet to discuss this thing along with the other things." Also, our High Commissioner has mentioned on several occasions that we would like this

to be released. They have not said anything so far. Regarding the nature of the cargo, it is of various kinds, machinery and other goods also.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि कारगो के अतिरिक्त वहां पर पाकिस्तान में बहुत से कारखाने भी रह गए हैं और खास तौर से दिल्ली के कई इंडस्ट्रिअलिस्ट्स हैं जिन के कारखाने रह गए हैं, तो क्या उन कारखानेदारों ने आपके पास कोई रेप्रेजेन्टेशन भेजा है कि हमारे पाकिस्तान में इतने कारखाने रह गए, बहुत नुकसान हुआ, हम सफरर्स हैं, हमें कुछ सहायता दीजिए ? सहायता पैसे की नहीं, क्रेडिट फैसिलिटी, बिजली, जमीन आदि की । क्या सरकार उस रेप्रेजेन्टेशन पर विचार कर रही है ? यदि कर रही है तो क्या कार्यवाही अब तक की है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हमारी अचल सम्पत्ति हिन्दुस्तान की पाकिस्तान सरकार ने ली है वह लगभग सवा दस करोड़ की है । जहां तक कि उस को यहां मदद देने की बात है मैं एकदम से नहीं कह सकता कि हमारा जो पुनर्वास मंत्रालय है उस ने उन के लिए क्या किया ?

Introduction of Second Class Sleeper Coaches

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*1593. **Shri Sradhakar Supakar:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce Second Class sleeper coaches in all long distance trains in India;

(b) if so, the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the routes to be covered and the time by which these coaches are likely to be introduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Parimal Ghosh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) For providing Second Class Sleeper Coaches on selected long distance B.G. trains, the rolling stock programme for the Fourth Five Year Plan has a firm provision of 50 and a tentative provision for 60 B.G. Second Class Sleeper coaches. The total cost of these 110 coaches is estimated to be Rupees two crores and twenty two lakhs approximately. The present proposal is to introduce Second Class Sleeper Coaches on Kalka-Delhi-Howrah, Delhi-Madras, Amritsar-Delhi-Bombay, Bombay-Howrah and Bombay-Madras routes. These services are likely to commence being introduced on these routes from October, 1967.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: May I know, having regard to the limits of the hauling capacity of these long-distance trains, whether the provision of second class sleeper coaches will be to the detriment of the third class sleeper coaches?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: No, Sir. The second class sleeper coaches will not interfere in anyway with the third class sleeper coaches.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: May I know whether the provision of the second class as a whole is not to the disadvantage of the passenger traffic, in the sense that the second class passengers and those travelling in coaches other than sleeper coaches pay a higher amount but do not enjoy the same amenity as enjoyed by the third class passengers in sleeper coaches?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: The present system in the second class coaches is, half of these coaches is being given for sleeper berths and the other half is for sitting accommodation. This actually is causing some inconvenience for those who are having sleeper berths. So, in view of this, we have now evolved a new system of coaches in which the sleeper berths will be exclusively given to those who want to travel in sleeper coaches. There

will be a completely separate arrangement.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: My question was not answered, Sir. My question is this: how far the second-class non-sleeper coaches serve any useful purpose in the sense that the passengers are already required to pay a higher amount without enjoying the corresponding amenities.

Shri Parimal Ghosh: For the time being, the practice as it is now is, for having a second-class berth the passengers pay only Rs. 5 as surcharge. The accommodation in the train compartments is now such that even by paying Rs. 5, the comfort that they get is much more than what is available in the ordinary coaches.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जो सेकेंड क्लास के डिब्बे हैं इन में और थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बों में यात्रियों को कोई खास सुविधा का अन्तर नहीं मालूम पड़ता । तो क्या इनके स्थान पर सेकेंड क्लास के डिब्बे हटा कर थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बों को उसमें वही सहूलियत दी जायगी जो सोने के डिब्बे में होती है और उन्हें एक निर्दिष्ट स्थान तक के लिए लग दें ताकि जो कम स्थान पर जाने वाले यात्री हैं उनको उसमें जाने की जरूरत न पड़े और जो इन डिब्बों में जाने वाले हैं उनको कोई कठिनाई का सामना न करना पड़े ?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: In the new second class coaches that will be introduced, definitely the comfort will be much more compared to the present second class coaches. The introduction of the new second class coaches will definitely not interfere with or obstruct the third class passengers in any way.

QUESTION UNDER RULE 40

Action Taken Reports of the Estimates Committee

4. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the **Chairman, Estimates Committee** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Estimates Committee have prescribed (or recommended to the Speaker) any time-limit for submitting Action Taken Reports on the recommendations made in the Estimates Committee Reports or in any other manner;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, the number of cases in which this time-limit has been observed;

(d) whether these reports and the Estimates Committee's review of these Action Taken Reports reveal the recurrence of the same irregularities, the same assurances of Government that they would remove them and the repetition of the same mistakes over again; and

(e) if so, the effective action/steps the Estimates Committee propose to take to eliminate the repetition of the same mistakes and recurrence of the same irregularities?

Chairman, Estimates Committee (Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah): (a) Yes Sir, six months as prescribed by the Estimates Committee.

(b) Deos not arise.

(c) In respect of 58 original reports presented during the Third Lok Sabha, time-limit of six months was observed in the case of 4 reports only.

(d) and (e). The function of the Estimates Committee is to report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reforms can be effected after examination of the estimates. The Reports of the Committee contain their observations and recommendations in pursuance of the above functions. The replies of the Government to the recommendations are scrutinised by the Estimates Committee and separate reports are presented to the House. These Action Taken Reports show to what extent the Government have taken action to remove the irregularities, if any, which may have been pointed out in the Reports. The Committee have pointed out defects, shortcomings, etc. in respect of the different Ministries/Departments in their

Reports. However, during the Third Lok Sabha, the Committee have not examined the estimates relating to the same Ministry/Department twice and, as such, no case of recurrence of similar defects has come to their notice.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चैयरमैन साहब ने अपने उत्तर में अभी फरमाया कि एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की कुल रपटों में से सिर्फ चार रपटों पर निर्धारित अवधि में सरकार के द्वारा उत्तर दिया गया है । यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है । मैंने तीनों कमेटियों के बारे में आपका ध्यान दिलाया है अब आपको इस के बारे में कुछ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये ।

उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में साथ साथ यह भी कहा है कि मंत्रालय की मांगों पर दोबारा विचार नहीं होता है, इस लिये साधनों की जो बरबादी होती है या फजूलखर्ची होती है, उस के बारे में जो सिफारिशें की जाती हैं, उन का उल्लंघन बारबार हो रहा है या नहीं, उसके बारे में कुछ कहने में कमेटी के चेयरमैन असमर्थ हैं । मैं जानता हूं कि उनकी उस में मजबूरियां हैं । लेकिन मैं चैयरमैन साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि "फाइनैन्शल कमेटीज आफ़ दी इण्डियन पार्लियामेन्ट" नाम की जो एक किताब अग्रवाल साहब की है, उस में जो भूतपूर्व चेयरमैन श्री मेहता का दिया गया वाक्य पड़ा है ?

It is regrettable that Government have not in fact accepted many major recommendations of the committee. On the whole, what they have carried out so far are rather minor recommendations.

मतलब यह कि जो सिफारिशें होती हैं, उन के ऊपर ये अमल नहीं करते हैं, जो मामूली सिफारिशें होती हैं, उन पर अमल करने की ये लोग तैयारी दिखाते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन खामियों को दूर करने के लिये अगर आपको ज्यादा अधिकार जरूरत है या नई प्रक्रियाओं को आप चालू करना चाहते हैं तो सदन को बतलायें ताकि हम लोग इस पर विचार कर सकें और स्पीकर साहब भी विचार कर सकें ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: So far as the 13 Action Taken Reports which have been presented to Parliament are concerned, out of the 715 recommendations that have been presented to the House, Government has accepted 643 recommendations. The percentage comes to 89.9. In respect of 44 recommendations, the committee did not feel it necessary to pursue the recommendations in view of Government's reply thereto. In the case of 27 recommendations, the commitee and the Government could not agree with each other. Government did not furnish their reply with regard to one recommendation and the commitee finalised their reports without waiting for the reply, which has been done under the clear directions of the Speaker under rule 102 and the Directions issued under the Rules of Procedure and the working of the Estimates Committee.

Sir, in the case of recommendations where the Committee and the Government did not agree with each other it is for the Parliament to take up and pursue the matter further. In this connection I want to point out one thing. At present there is no mechanism with the Estimates Committee to take the follow-up action where the Government has accepted the recommendations but has not implemented them. Therefore, Sir, if the Parliament and the Speaker think it desirable that the Estimates Committee should be further strengthened so that it may be able to take the follow-up action, it is for them to do the needful.

श्री मधु लिमये : अब कुछ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपसे कहना है । क्या कोई ऐसी प्रक्रिया आप निकालेंगे, जिससे डेढ़-दो घन्टे की बहस इस विषय पर हम रखें—तीनों कमेटियों के बारे में । जिससे कि हमने अपने

सुझाव दे सकें कि इन कमेटियों में काम काज सुधारने के लिये क्या करना चाहिये । हम ता० 12 को भी बैठ रहे हैं, उस दिन आप समय निकालेंगे.....

Mr. Speaker: I cannot assure the hon. Member anything now. Let us see. We will be meeting on Monday.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Check on Ticketless Travel

*1590. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to intercept trains between the two stations to check ticketless travel; and

(b) if so, the trains to be subjected to such checking?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The practice of taking ticket checking staff by road to check trains at wayside stations or in mid-section by stopping the train out of course is already in vogue. This is done to ensure an element of surprise and the trains to be subjected to such checks are left to the discretion of the Officer in Charge of the checking party.

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास संगठन

*1595. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री 9 जून, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 403 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के पुनर्गठन के प्रश्न पर इस बीच विचार किया जा चुका है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस में और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). महोदय, अभी नहीं । राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम लि० के मामलों की जांच करने के लिये एक समिति बनाई गई है । और बातों के साथ साथ, यह समिति बतायेगी कि राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम लि० की संस्था के गठन में क्या सुधार किये जा सकते हैं ताकि यह कुशलतापूर्वक काम करे। समिति निर्माण का एक संकल्प संसद के पटल पर 26-7-67 को रखा जा चुका है ।

Indian Top Executives in Foreign-Owned Companies

*1596. **Shri Bhogendra Jha:**
Shri K. K. Nayar:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indians hold only twenty-five per cent of the top executive posts in the salary group of Rs. 5000 and above a month in foreign owned and foreign controlled private companies operating in India; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to ensure that Indians hold majority of such posts?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have been able to secure an increasingly high percentage of posts for Indian nationals by following a policy of persuasion and it is proposed to continue this policy. So far as this particular salary group of Rs. 5000 and above is concerned, the percentage of Indians has shown

an improvement from about 17 per cent on 1st January, 1964 to about 25 per cent on 1st January, 1966.

Present System of Patents

*1597. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present system of patents is preponderantly more beneficial to the foreigners;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the modifications Government are planning so that the indigenous patentees would be more benefited?

The Minister of Industrial Development any Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The law relating to patents in India affords equal opportunities to Indians and foreigners alike to the benefits of the Patent system. However, as there have been greater industrial activities and researches abroad, the majority of patents have been applied for in this country by the foreigners and, obviously, they are benefited to a greater extent from the Indian Patent System. It is also due to the limited industrial and research activities in this country that the system has not been fully utilised by the Indians.

(c) The Government of India have under active consideration the revision of the present law relating to patents and I expect that a comprehensive Bill on the subject will be brought before this House shortly. The points made by the Honourable Member, among other things will be given due consideration.

संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के साथ व्यापार

*1598. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :**
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :
श्री श्रीधरन :
श्री मरंडी :
श्री अड्डाकर सूपकार :
श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव:
श्री दे० अमात :
श्री वीरेन्द्रनाथ देव :
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने हाल ही की अपनी संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य की यात्रा के दौरान किसी प्रकार के आर्थिक सहयोग का आश्वासन दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस समय व्यापार सम्बन्धों को और मजबूत करने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया गया था; और

(ग) इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग). भारत-संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य व्यापार करार के अन्तर्गत भारत तथा संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के बीच पहले से ही निकट आर्थिक सहयोग विद्यमान है। इसके क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने की सम्भावना पर द्विपक्षीय रूप में और भारत, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य तथा युगोस्लाविया की त्रिपक्षीय बैठकों में भी विचार किया गया है। काहिरा में भी हाल ही के उनके दौरे के समय वाणिज्य मंत्री को इन मामलों पर और आगे बातचीत करने का मौका मिला है। यह पता लगा कि हमारे व्यापार को बढ़ाने के कुछ विशेष नये क्षेत्र हैं। इन में भेषज, औषध निर्माण, मोटर तथा

वस्त्र उद्योग के लिए उपकरण एवं हिस्से शामिल हैं । जहां भी व्यवहार्य हो, हमने सहाता देने की इच्छा प्रकट की है ।

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

*1599. **Shri P. N. Solanki:** Will the the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our steel industry is facing a market and price crisis as regards the export of iron ore to Japan due to Japan's entry in the world market; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the tough competition?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) It is presumed the Hon'ble Member wishes to know whether the export of Indian iron ore to Japan is having any adverse effect on Indian steel industry's competitiveness in foreign markets. If so, the answer in the present situation would be in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Licensed Porters and Vendors

*1600. **Shri Balgovind Verma:**
Shri Kindar Lal:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri K. D. Tripathi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licensed porters and vendors working on Railways;

(b) the Railway-wise break-up of such licensed porters and vendors; and

(c) the steps taken for their betterment after the nationalization of Railways?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1329/68*].

Export of Silk and Rayon Textiles

*1601. **Shri Yogendra Sharma:**
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri K. M. Koushik:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Silk and Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council has recently directed its members not to supply or offer any goods to the State Trading Corporation for export;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the decision of the Silk and Rayon Export Promotion Council to boycott the S.T.C. will affect the export of silk and rayon textiles;

(d) if so, to what extent; and

(e) what steps have been taken to resolve the conflict between the S.T.C. and the Silk and Rayon Promotion Council regarding export of silk and rayon textiles?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee of Administration of the Silk & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council passed such a resolution. However, they have since withdrawn this Resolution of non-cooperation with the S.T.C.

(b) It was stated that this had been done to high light their demands.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

(e) Government has initiated discussions with the members of the Council with a view to working out a more detailed scheme for the promotion of exports of art silk fabrics.

रेयन के कपड़े का निर्यात

*1902. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रवि राय :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम ने रेयन के कपड़े का निर्यात करने के बारे में कनाडा के साथ एक करार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या निर्यात संवर्द्धन परिषद ने इस करार में स्वीकार की गई शर्तों पर आपत्ति की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Recession in Engineering Industry

*1603. Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engineering Association of India has made certain suggestions to Government to help the engineering industry out of the current recession; and

(b) if so, the nature of the suggestions made by the said association and whether Government have finalised consideration of those suggestions?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

State Trading in Raw Jute

*1604. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jute mill workers numbering about 2,40,000 in West Bengal observed a day's strike on the 17th July, 1967 to press for the settlement of their demands which included *inter alia* the introduction of State Trading in raw jute;

(b) whether their demand has been looked into; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Necessary steps have been taken to ensure that prices of raw jute, whether at Calcutta or at the up-country market centres are not allowed to fall below the minimum support prices already fixed. State Trading will be resorted to if necessary and to the extent necessary for this purpose.

Import of Capital Goods

*1605. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce heavily the import of capi-

tal goods specially in the engineering sector; and

(b) if so, the number of projects likely to be affected by this rigorous import restriction?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The import policy and procedures are designed to ensure that capital goods, which are or can be manufactured in India, are not allowed to be imported. While there are no specific proposals for reducing the import of capital goods, every effort is being made to restrict imports of capital goods only to items which are unlikely to be manufactured in the near future within the country.

(b) Does not arise.

राज्य व्यापार निगम के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

*1605. **श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री जि० ब० सिंह :
श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम के कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगें मनवाने के लिये हड़ताल करने का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) उनकी मांगें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उनको पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) कर्मचारियों की मांगे, मुख्यत: पदोन्नति की संभाव्यताओं में सुधार, आवास व्यवस्था, सवारी भत्ता दिये जाने, वेतनमानों के युक्तियुक्तकरण आदि के बारे में हैं ।

(ग) निगम के प्रबन्धकों ने कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों और कल्याण सम्बंधी सुविधाओं में सुधार करने के लिये कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है ।

Labour Situation in N.C.D.C.

*1607. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:**
Shri Shrichand Goel:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the National Coal Development Corporation have gone on strike indefinitely in support of their demands;

(b) if so, the extent of loss caused thereby; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State n the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the strike has since been called off and the work resumed.

(b) The loss to the Corporation is estimated at Rs. 5.2 lakhs.

(c) Some of the demands have been referred to adjudication.

A committee has also been appointed to enquire into the working of N.C.D.C. including management employees relationship.

Decontrol of Price of Cotton

***1608. Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that difficult cotton supply position has created problems for the Textile Industry;

(b) the extent to which the indigenous cotton supplies have improved and import of foreign cotton actually allowed to meet industry's requirements; and

(c) whether Government have taken any final decisions about the decontrol of price of cotton?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). A serious imbalance between supply and demand of domestic cotton developed early in the current season owing to a sharp drop in the estimated production of cotton. A number of measures were taken to ensure orderly marketing and equitable distribution of the available supplies of cotton. Machine activity in mills was also curtailed to conserve cotton. Nearly 9,00,000 bales of cotton have been released for import during the current cotton season. Nearly 6,00,000 bales of cotton are reported to have arrived by 31-5-67. In addition, purchase authorisation has recently been received for import of 5,00,000 bales of cotton under PL-480. This cotton is likely to be imported by the end of 1967. The availability of domestic cotton is expected to improve during the next cotton season.

Cotton price policy for 1967-68 is presently under Government's consideration and a decision is expected to be reached shortly.

Crisis in Art Silk Weaving Industry

***1609. Shri M. Meghachandra:**
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a severe crisis has hit the art silk weaving industry for the last one year;

(b) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent looms at Surat have closed down and this has resulted in large scale unemployment; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the crisis?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). Arising out of devaluation and consequent abolition of all export promotion schemes, the old export promotion scheme for art silk fabrics under which art silk fabrics exporters were allowed to import art silk yarn (synthetic yarn) up to 70 per cent of the f.o.b. value of their exports has been abolished. This has resulted in a certain shortage in the availability of synthetic yarn. Cellulosic Viscose filament yarn and staple fibre yarn production has been progressively going up and is more or less, quantitatively adequate to meet the indigenous acquirements. However, as a result of shortage in the supply of synthetic yarn and increasing demand on the available supplies of indigenous rayon and nylon yarns an over-all shortage of yarn has developed in the art silk industry as a whole. No official notices of complete closure of weaving units have been received by the Textile Commissioner from any part of the country including Surat. Government have received reports from the industry that some units have closed and other units have reduced their multiple shift working due to shortage of yarn, high prices of yarn, accummulation of stocks and depression in the cloth market.

The difficulties of the weaving industry are known to the Government and to help them substantial allotment of foreign exchange tied to foreign credits, for import of synthetic yarn has been secured. These imports are to be made by the State Trading Corporation. Orders for the import of a part of these goods have already been placed and imports against these orders would commence

arriving in the country from this month. Arrangements are also being made for distribution of this yarn to the actual users speedily. This is expected to generally ease the position.

Engineering Industry

*1610. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an excess capacity had been created in the Engineering Industry in the country;

(b) if so, in what branches;

(c) the steps taken by Government to help these industries push their exports; and

(d) the measures contemplated by Government to bring the installed capacity, production and demand (internal and external) in conformity with one another?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). Capacities in various industries are created to measure upto the targets fixed in the successive Five Year Plans. As such there can be no question of any wilful creation of excess capacities in any sector of industry. It is, however, a fact that certain capacities, especially in the Engineering industry, have remained unutilised mainly due to the pruning down of expenditure on development programmes which in turn is largely attributable to two successive droughts.

2. The existence of unutilised capacity is somewhat acute in the following industries:

(i) Fabricated steel structurals.

(ii) Railway Wagons.

(iii) Grey iron castings.

(iv) Steel castings.

(v) Steel pipes and tubes.

(vi) Steel wire ropes.

(vii) Machine tools.

(viii) Electric cables and conductors.

In so far as mobilising exports of these items for obviating *inter alia* the idle capacity is concerned, the Government is doing all that is possible to make known to the manufacturers of these items the opportunities which exist abroad for marketing their products. In addition, the following assistance is also being provided by the Government:

(a) Cash assistance ranging from 10 to 20 per cent of the f.o.b. value of export;

(b) Priority supply of indigenous pig iron and steel at international prices wherever these materials are required for export fabrication;

(c) Import replenishment of imported raw materials and components (entering into export production) from the most competitive international sources;

(d) Relieving the exported products of all Central customs and excise duty incidence on the product as well as duty paid raw materials which are used for their manufacture.

3. As creation and sustenance of foreign markets for Indian engineering products has necessarily to be a slow process particularly because of entrenched foreign competition in those markets, it is not possible to hope for the utilisation of idle capacity through exports alone and this too within a short time.

Goods Train Accident near Doiwala Station

*1611. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**
Shri R. K. Sinha:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Kashi Nath Pandey:
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train met with an accident two miles from Doiwala station on the 4th May, 1967; and

(b) if so, the cause of the accident and the nature of the casualties suffered?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accident was due to parting of the train on a rising gradient on account of which the train rolled back and entered the slip siding at Doiwala station. As a result of this accident, 5 persons, including the guard of the train, wee killed and 8 persons injured of whom 2 sustained grievous injuries.

Birla Project on Ilmenite Sands in Kerala

*1612. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent statement of the Kerala Industries Minister that in view of Dr. Hazari's report and the discussions in the two Houses of Parliament, the Birla Project on Ilmenite sands has been virtually dropped; and

(b) whether any action has been taken by the Birlas on the licences and the letter regarding patents issued to them?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Linking of Wages to Production in Public Undertakings

*1613. **Shri S. S. Kothari:**
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri P. N. Solanki:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for linking a part of the wages of workers in public sector undertakings to production and/or productivity;

(b) if so, the principal feature of the scheme; and

(c) the action taken by Government to implement such a scheme?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). Government have not formulated any scheme as yet for linking of wages of workers in the public sector undertakings to production and/or productivity. This question has, however, been under examination. A team of Russian experts was invited for evolving a Scientific System of incentive payments to workers in public sector undertakings. The report of this Team was considered by a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of the Labour and Employment Adviser of the Government. The report of this Sub-Committee is under consideration of the Government. A provision has been made in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan for the introduction of Incentive Schemes for workers in the Industrial Undertakings as a whole in the country both in private and public sectors.

Increase in Rates of Vending and Catering on Railways

*1614. **Shri Balgovind Verma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of vending and catering articles have been raised on the Railways;

(b) if so, whether the commission rates of vendors and bearers have also been increased accordingly; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir. On account of the increases in the cost of raw materials and of staff, it has been found necessary to increase the rates, so that the costs are covered.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. As the commission paid is a percentage on the sales effected, the vendors/bearers will automatically earn higher amount of commission on account of the upward revision of tariff.

Trade with Nepal

*1615. **Shri D. N. Patodia:**
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Nepal have introduced customs tariff which gives special preference to goods imported from India;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment of the goods which are likely to find a better market in Nepal under the present conditions; and

(c) the extent to which the exports to Nepal would be augmented?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). On 9th July, 1967, the Government of Nepal introduced a new tariff according to which duties/surcharges on several items imported into Nepal from India have been reduced. A statement giving figures as available to us is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1330/67]. Full details about the items involved and the extent of reduction are awaited from the Government of Nepal. It is expected that as a result of reduction in duties/surcharges, the goods involved are likely to find a better market in Nepal. It is, however, difficult to forecast the extent to which the exports of these goods to Nepal would be augmented.

Subsidies in Export of Steel

*1616. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the question of enhancement of subsidies on the export of different types of steel;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken; and

(c) whether a decision on the question of introducing subsidy for export of steel billets has also been taken, and if so, the main features thereof, and if not, when a decision is expected?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The revised rates of subsidy consequent on the revision of domestic prices of iron and steel have been announced effective from 2-5-1967 as per statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1331/67]. The rates have been fixed taking into account the indigenous cost of steel and export over-heads and the realisation from exports.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलों के लिये निगम

7912. **श्री देवराव पाटिल :**
श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डे :
श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोदिया :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 16 जून, 1967

के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 542 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी निगम की स्थापना की गई है, जो संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलों का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में ले;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निगम के कौन कौन से सदस्य हैं और उनके काम क्या हैं, और

(ग) क्या यह निगम नये कपड़ा मिल चालू करेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). मामला अब भी विचारधीन है ।

Small Scale Industries in Gujarat

7913. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many small scale industrial units of Gujarat offered to participate in the defence production programme during the Indo-China conflict;

(b) whether these offers were suited to the defence requirements and if so, how many of them were utilised for defence production;

(c) the grounds on which some proposals were rejected; and

(d) whether Government tried to rectify the shortcomings of the above firms and thus utilize their capacity?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) About 278 units.

(b) Some of them were found to be suitable to Defence requirements and orders were placed for supply of items like Nylon chordage, Air dropping equipment, time recorder clocks, ammunition containers, light hand carts, paints and pickaxe handles.

(c) The reasons for rejection of some of the offers were as follows:—

(i) The products made by those units were not required by Defence Establishments;

(ii) The machinery, skill facilities possessed by them were not suitable for execution of Defence orders, which required high degree of precision for manufacture of sophisticated items;

(iii) Lack of testing facilities and technical know-how;

(iv) Prices quoted were on high side, which were not acceptable to Defence authorities.

(d) The Small Industries Service Institute, Ahmedabad, in close co-operation with the State Directorate of Industries, Gujarat Small Industries Corporation and Small Industrialists are working to overcome the shortcomings of the units and to improve upon their skill and capacity. Some of the steps taken in this direction are:—

(i) Study visits for small entrepreneurs, Officers of the S.I.S.I. and Gujarat Small Industries Corporation have been arranged to the various Defence Samples Rooms in the country so that the entrepreneurs could acquaint themselves with the defence products exhibited in the sample rooms.

(ii) Visits of Defence authorities were also arranged to various small scale units in Gujarat State, with a view to getting them acquainted with their capabilities of producing stores required for Defence purposes.

(iii) Drawings and specifications of 763 products have been purchased by the S.I.S.I. for the benefit of interested small scale units, enabling them to take up defence products.

(iv) In order to cope with the problem of lack of testing facilities, a proposal for providing additional testing facilities at the Extension Centre, Jamnagar is under examination.

Industries in Gujarat

7914. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided by the Central Government during 1966-67 to the Gujarat Government for the establishment of industries; and

(b) the amount spent by the State Government during the above period?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Cloth by S.T.C.

7915. Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation is buying cloth from mills at higher prices and selling it at subsidised rates to Hungary, U.S.S.R., and other East European countries;

(b) if so, the volume of sales and of the subsidy;

(c) whether the importing countries are re-exporting the goods to West Europe by underselling Indian exporters; and

(d) if so, the property or reason for the State Trading Corporation's buying dear and selling at subsidised rates and undercutting our own exporters?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). In the interest of retaining, in the U.S.S.R., Hungary and other East European markets, the position gained by Indian textiles after years of sustained promotion, the S.T.C. undertook to export printed dress material and bleached sheeting, handkerchiefs, and towels valued at about Rs. 55.30 lakhs to U.S.S.R. and grey sheeting valued at about Rs 3352 lakhs to Hungary even though it suffered a loss of 10½ per cent of f.o.b. realisation and 13 per cent on CIF realisation in respect of the exports to U.S.S.R. and Hungary respectively. It was part of S.T.C's endeavour to promote the country's exports, to find new markets for the country's products and to maintain difficult but potential markets.

(c) Government's attention has been drawn to some reports of re-sale of Indian grey cloth to Western Europe and the matter is being looked into. No concrete evidence has been produced so far.

Employment in Jamalpur Workshop

7916. Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Shiv Charan Lal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the declining employment in Jamalpur Workshop (Eastern Railway) during the last 20 years and the distress this is causing in the area around Jamalpur; and

(b) if so, the schemes prepared to start new work/productive activities in the Jamalpur workshop in order to maintain and raise the level of employment?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) On this subject, there was a question in the Lok Sabha vide unstarred question No. 2035 replied to on 9th June, 1967. On verification, Government found that there was no decline in employment in the workshop.

(b) This does not arise. However, as stated in reply to that question, new lines of production like manufacture of diesel and steam cranes, hydraulic jacks, electro-mechanical lifting hoists, petrol tank wagons, components of BOX wagons etc. are already under execution in Jamalpur.

Decontrol of Cotton

7917. Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports in the "*Economic Times*", July 4, 1967 about the partial decontrol of cotton;

(b) if so the details of the proposal;

(c) the steps taken to see that the growers are not denied higher prices for cotton which is not purchased to feed controlled varieties of cloth; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to see that the middlemen's margins are reduced?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The entire question of control over cotton is under Government's consideration and a decision is likely to be reached shortly. The details would be announced thereafter.

Constitution of Indian Steel Service

7918. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute an Indian Steel Service;

(b) the stage at which the proposal stands; and

(c) the important features of the proposed service?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

ताड़ गुड़ तथा शक्कर

7919. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान ताड़ गुड़ विशेषज्ञ द्वारा दिये गये इस सुझाव की ओर दिलाया गया है कि शक्कर और गुड़ की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए ताड़ गुड़ तथा ताड़ शक्कर का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) ताड़ गुड़ तथा ताड़ शक्कर के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इसके लिये कोई अनुदान देने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शफी कुरैशी): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सरकार ताड़ गुड़ उद्योग को विकसित करने के लिये पूरा पूरा प्रयत्न कर रही है ।

(ग) ताड़ गुड़, उद्योग के विकास के लिये खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग विस्तृत व्यवस्था, तकनीकी ज्ञान, प्रशिक्षण तथा विक्रय सुविधाओं के रूप में सहायता देता है ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

State Trading Corporation

7920. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the date of the inception of the State Trading Corporation and the amount of its total net earnings, year by year, till the 31st March, 1967;

(b) the annual staff and other maintenance expenses during the last 5 years ending the 31st March, 1967;

(c) the annual rent paid or amount spent in purchase of buildings for housing the various offices of the State Trading Corporation;

(d) the names of 12 top officials and the amount of annual salaries and perquisites they get; and

(e) whether Government propose to cut down the establishment and staff expenses in the near future as a measure of economy?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The date of inception of S.T.C. is 18th May, 1956. Information about net earnings of the Corporation since its inception is given below:—

Year	Net earning in lakhs of Rupees (Net profit before taxation)
18th May 1965	
1956-57	83·63
1957-58	226·07
1958-59	281·99
1959-60 *(9 months only)	264·72
1960-61	285·50
1961-62	363·92
1962-63	430·16
1963-64(†)	221·88
1964-65	472·76
1965-66	424·36
1966-67	The Audit of STC's accounts for the year has not been completed.

(b)

Year	Staff (Establishment Expenses)	Other maintenance expenses (*i.e.* contingencies other than trade and other Misc. Expenses)
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1962-63 .	77·46	23·07
1963-64 .	65·99	22·02
1964-65 .	62·32	19·37
1965-66 .	80·06	24·57
1966-67 .	(The Audit of S.T.C.'s accounts for the year has not been completed.)	

(c) The annual rent paid by the Corporation is Rs. 13,47,121. As S.T.C. has not yet purchased any building for housing its various offices, no amount has been spent for the purpose.

(d)

S. No.	Name	Total amount of annual salaries and perquisites
1.	Shri B. P. Patel .	56,007·00
2.	Shri G. S. Sial .	38,700·00
3.	Shri P. J. Fernandes	36,900·00
4.	Shri M. L. Kala .	31,573·00
5.	Shri H.A. Sujan .	29,100·00
6.	Shri F.C. Dhaun .	26,945·00
7.	Shri B. L. Sahney .	32,810·00
8.	Shri B. B. Gujral .	31,390·00
9.	Shri S. N. Mathur	32,340·00
10.	Shri M. M. Saklani	28,843·00
11.	Shri R. L. Mehra	29,700·00
12.	Shri P. K. Seshan .	28,624·00

*1st July, 1959 to 31st March, 1960 (Prior to 1959-60, the accounting year ended on 30th June).

†The portion relating to minerals and metals was separated from the STC's account as a new Corporation viz. The minerals and Metals Trading Corpn. of India Ltd., was formed with effect from 1st October, 1968.

(e) It is primarily for the Corporation to effect economy in its overheads. The overhead expenses of the Corporation have remained within the range of 1 per cent to 1.7 per cent of its direct trade and (except for the first year) below 1 per cent of its overall operations. Consistent with efficiency and expanding trading interests of the Corporation, all measures necessary for effecting economy in establishment and staff expenses will continue to be taken by the Corporation.

Production of Billets

7921. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of billets in each of the steel plants, i.e. Bhilai, Durgapur, TISCO and IISCO for the last five years;

(b) the total sale of billets by each of the above mentioned steel plants for the last five years;

(c) the likely capacity for manufacturing billets, of each of the above mentioned steel plants estimated to be achieved after completion of the Third Plan expansion programme by the end of 1967-68;

(d) the expected availability of billets to the rerollers from each of these steel plants in the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(e) the likely capacity for manufacturing billets of each of the above mentioned steel plants after completing the Fourth Plan expansion programme; and

(f) the expected availability of billets to the rerollers from each of these steel plants after completion of their Fourth Plan expansion programme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Rails at Bhilai

7922. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of rails in the Bhilai Steel Plant for the last three years;

(b) the present capacity and the likely capacity after completion of the Third Plan expansion programme for manufacturing rails in the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Bhilai Steel Plant tried to improve the utilisation of its rail mill capacity by producing billets;

(d) if so, the production of billets in the rail mill for the last two years; and

(e) the expected capacity for manufacturing rails in the Bhilai Steel Plant after completing the Fourth Plan expanion programme?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The total production of rails in the Bhilai Steel Plant for the last 3 years are as follows:—

1964-65	228,000 tonnes
1965-66	269,000 tonnes
1966-67	219,000 tonnes

(b) The capacity of the rail and structural mill prior to the third plan expansion was 365,000 tonnes consisting of about 115,000 tonnes of rails and about 250,000 tonnes of structurals, while the capacity in the third plan expansion which has already been completed is 500,000 tonnes.

(c) Yes Sir. The Mill is being utilised to produce billets.

(d) Production of Billets in the Rail Mill started only in 1966-67 during which year 1,72,180 tonnes were produced.

(e) The product-mix of the further expansion is under consideration.

रूई पर से नियंत्रण हटाना

7923. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्यापारियों, उत्पादकों और श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों की नई दिल्ली के उद्योग भवन में जुलाई, 1967 में हुई बैठक में सरकार की वर्ष 1967–68 की रूई सम्बन्धी नीति पर विचार किया गया था;

(ख) क्या उक्त बैठक में सरकार से सबने यह अनुरोध किया था कि रूई पर से नियंत्रण हटा लिया जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). कपास पर नियन्त्रण का सम्पूर्ण मामला सरकार के विचारधीन है और उस पर शीघ्र ही निर्णय हो जाने की सम्भावना है । ब्यौरे की घोषणा उसके बाद ही की जायेगी ।

महाराष्ट्र में उद्योग

7924. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1967–68 में महाराष्ट्र में लघु उद्योगों का विकास करने की किसी योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं तथा ये कहां कहां पर हैं और प्रत्येक परियोजना पर कितना धन व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) और (ख). महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार ने निम्नलिखित योजनाएं चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में शामिल की हैं ? 1967–68 की योजनाएं अलग से नहीं दिखाई गई हैं ।

(1) राज्य सहायता नियमों के अन्तर्गत लघु उद्योग और औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों तथा उनके संघों को वित्तीय सहायता देना ।

(2) बिजली पर राज्य सहायता ।

(3) किस्म चिन्हांकन ।

(4) लघु उद्योग निगम की अंश-पूंजी ।

(5) जिला सहकारी औद्योगीकरण तथा विकास समितियां ।

ग्रामीण तथा लघु उद्योग संबंधी कार्यकारी दल ने 1967–68 में लघु उद्योगों के विकास तथा औद्योगिक बस्तियों के निर्माण के लिए 130.00 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था करने की सिफारिश की है ।

Export Incentive Schemes

7925. **Shri M. L. Sodhi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have re-introduced some of the export incentive schemes which were withdrawn after devaluation;

(b) whether any new incentive have been granted to the exporters;

(c) the nature of new incentives and their effect on our exports; and

(d) the industries covered by the new measures?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir. Export Promotion Schemes which were in operation before devaluation have not been re-introduced after devaluation.

(b) Yes, Sir; new measures to help exports have been introduced.

(c) The measures of assistance extended to exporters at present are:—

(i) Replenishment of import content of export products is allowed under the Import Policy for Registered Exporters;

(ii) Cash Assistance is allowed on the exports of Selected products requiring such assistance;

(iii) Priority is given for allotment of indigenous raw materials required for export production;

(iv) Prime iron and steel required for export production are supplied at international prices under an inter-industry arrangement; and

(v) The requirements of capital goods for export oriented units are met through a separate ceiling established for the purpose.

These measures are mainly meant to strengthen the production base for export. It will be some time before the effect of these measures on exports can be evaluated.

(d) The products eligible for import replenishment and/or cash assistance are:—

(1) Engineering Goods;
(2) Chemicals, Plastics & Paper products;
(3) Fish and Fish Products;
(4) Leather & Leather Goods;
(5) Handicrafts including carpets;
(6) Woollen Textiles;
(7) Cotton Textiles;
(8) Real Silk Fabrics;
(9) Readymade Garments;
(10) Sports Goods;
(11) Tobacco Products;
(12) Coir Products;
(13) Proceessed Foods;
(14) Cashew Kernels;
(15) Gem & Jewellery;
(16) Stainless Steel;
(17) Ship Repairing;
(18) Decorticated cotton seed;
(19) Prime Iron and Steel
(20) Iron and Steel Scrap;
(21) Cinematographic films.

Delicensing of Industries

7926. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the type of industries for which policy of granting industrial licences has been liberalised in recent years;

(b) whether Government have taken decision to delicense more industries, if so, what are those industries;

(c) whether as a result of delicensing there has been a spurt in the installation of new capacity; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) A list of industries which have so far been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1332/67].

(b) No decision has yet been taken to delicense more industries, but the entire licensing policy is under review.

(c) It is premature to assess the result of delicensing particularly as other factors have intervened.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Iron-ore to Japan

7927. **Shri R. R. Singh Deo:**
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri G. C. Naik:

Will th Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the export of Indian iron-ore to Japan is facing rough weather owing to its high cost;

(b) whether it is also a fact that iron-ore imported by Japan from Brazil and Australia is cheaper than that supplied by India; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to handle the situation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. India has so far held its position in the Japanse market as the single largest supplier. In order to improve the poition of Indian iron-ore in the Japenese market, or even to maintain, it would be necessary to modernise the ports and loading arrangements; and increase the use of mechanical handing of ore shipments. In keeping with the changes in world steel technology, it would be necessary to adjust to the increasing demand for sinter-feed, and also pellets, as compared to natural lumpy ore. Highest periority is attached to the iron ore export programme which is intended to secure the above ends.

Trains Running with Diesel Locomotives on Western Railway.

7928. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trains running with diesel locomotives during May, 1967 on the Western Railway;

(b) the additional diesel locomotives which would be made available for trains during the next one year on the Western Railway;

(c) whether it is the policy of the Railway Administration to introduce more diesel locomotives progessively on the Western Railway; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The total number of trains run with diesel engines in May, 1967 on the Western Railway was 2876.

(b) to (d): There is no policy for introduction of diesel locomotives on any one particular Railway. Proposals for dieselisation are considered on an all-railway basis depending upon the traffic and operational needs of the areas concerned.

Inspectors of Pay Clerks on the Railways

7929. **Shri J. H. Patel:**
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board's letter No. PC-62|RT-1 of the 11th January, 1967 published in the Southern Railway Weekly Gazette dated 13th February, 1967 stated that a ministerial servant who entered Government service on or before the 31st March, 1938 shall be retained in service till he atttained the age of 60 years;

(b) whether any Inspector of Pay Clerks have represented to the Railway Administration that they should be treated as ministerial staff and given the benefit of retiring at the age of 60;

(c) whether the benefit has been extended to these Inspectors; and

(d) if not, the reasons therfor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The Railway Board's letter No. PC-62|RT-1 dated

the 11th January, 1967 provides for such retention.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) The duties of Inspectors of Pay Clerks are not entirely clerical and as such they cannot be treated as Ministerial servants for the purpose of retention upto the age of 60 years.

Pay Clerks on Indian Railways

7930. Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pay Clerks on the Indian Railways;

(b) the nature of their work;

(c) whether the Pay Clerks have been representing that they be designated as ministerial staff;

(d) when it is proposed to designate them as ministerial staff; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 1095.

(b) Disbursement of payments and maintenance of accounts thereof.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). The duties of Pay Clerks are not entirely clerical and as such they cannot be treated as ministerial servants.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली

7931. श्री डा० सुन्दरलाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली के नागरिकों की एक समिति का गठन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का गठन किन नियमों के अधीन किया गया है और इसे क्या शक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं;

(ग) समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) समिति ने अब तक जो कार्य किया है उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) समिति का गठन 1958 के खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग विनियमों के विनियम 14 के अन्तर्गत किया गया है । इसके विचारार्थ विषय हैं :—

(1) खरीद तथा बिक्री के सम्बन्ध में व्यापक नीतियां निर्धारित करना,

(2) भवन जिन वस्तुओं का कारोबार करता है उन के गुण नियन्त्रण तथा मूल्य निर्धारण के बारे में सलाह देना; तथा

(3) सामान्य प्रशासन के नित्य प्रति के प्रश्नों पर विचार करना,

(ग) 1. डा० युद्धवीर सिंह . अध्यक्ष
2. श्री बृजकृष्ण चांदीवाला . . सदस्य
3. श्री राधारमण . ,,
4. श्री गोपीनाथ अमन . ,,
5. श्री दीपक चौधरी . . ,,
6. श्रीमती उमा बहन अग्रवाल . . . ,,
7. श्री जे० एस० वारा . ,,
8. भवन का प्रबन्धक . पदेन सचिव

(घ) चूंकि यह एक स्थायी समिति है, अतः इसके लिए एक प्रतिवेदन देना आवश्यक नहीं है। अब तक इसकी सात बैठकें हो चुकी हैं। समिति द्वारा लिये गये कार्य की मुख्य विशेषताएं ये हैं :—

(1) खादी का बिक्री बढ़ाने के उपाय शुरू कराना;

(2) भवन के कर्मचारियों की नित्य-प्रति की समस्याओं पर विचार करना; और

(3) बिक्री बढ़ाने के विचार से नये बिक्री केन्द्रों के खोले जाने पर विचार करना।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली

7932. **श्री झा सुन्दरलाल** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में तेल, शहद तथा मसालों की बिक्री अब बन्द कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस कार्य के लिये नियुक्त व्यक्तियों को अन्य किस काम पर लगाने की व्यवस्था की गई है और निगम द्वारा पहले खरीदी जा चुकी वस्तुओं को किस तरह बेचा जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली द्वारा बेचे गये शहद के सम्बन्ध में उस पर खाद्य अपमिश्रण निरोधक अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत चलाये गये मुकदमे के परिणामस्वरूप शहद की बिक्री 24-8-1966 से बन्द कर दी गई थी। 30 जून, 1967 से तेल तथा मसालों के बिक्री रोकना भी वांछनीय समझा गया था क्योंकि इन वस्तुओं की शुद्धता की जांच की सुविधाओं का अभाव है।

(ग) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को अन्य ग्रामोद्योग उत्पादों जैसे जूते, चमड़े के माल आदि की बिक्री के काम पर लगा दिया गया है। तेल, मसालों तथा शहद के संभरकों को अपना माल वापस ले जाने के लिये कहा गया है। मसाले उनको वापिस लौटाये भी जा चुके हैं।

गंगापुर सिटी और कोटा के रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

7933. **श्री मोठा लाल सैना** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगापुर सिटी तथा कोटा (पश्चिम रेलवे) के रेल कर्मचारियों ने 14 तथा 15 जुलाई, 1967 को हड़ताल की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इस हड़ताल के कारण रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई है;

(घ) क्या दोषी अधिकारी के विरूद्ध कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) 14 तथा 15 जुलाई को गंगापुर सिटी और कोटा में ऐसी कोई हड़ताल नहीं हुई थी। फिर भी, कुछ फायरमैन बीमारी की छुट्टी के बहाने ड्यूटी पर नहीं आये।

(ख) से (ङ). सवाल नहीं उठता।

Tea Centres Abroad

7934. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and places in foreign countries where Tea Board has Centres for the sale and propaganda of Indian tea;

(b) the staff employed in these Centres and their annual salary bill Centre-wise;

(c) the other establishment expenses of maintaining these centres such as rent, publicity per centre during the year ending the 31st March, 1967;

(d) the annual salaries and perquisites of ten top officials and their names in various countries;

(e) the date on which the various Centres were opened;

(f) the annual tea sales overseas during the last five years in foreign countries and the amount of foreign exchange earned;

(g) the amount of additional sales as a result of opening these tea centres; and

(h) how long Government propose to continue these centres seeing the present urgent necessity of enforcing economy in all fields?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (e). Tea Centres are being run by the Tea Board at London, Edinburgh, Cairo and Sydney from 28-2-1964, 2-9-1963, 14-5-1961 and 6-11-1964 respectively. These Centres are run as part of the promotional activities of the Board's offices in the respective countries, and do not sell tea in bulk or in packets.

(b) to (d). The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(f) The quantity and value of tea exported for the last five years were as follows:—

Financial year	Quantity (in M. Kgs.)	Value (in Rs. crores)
1962-63	220·8	129·6
1963-64	209·3	123·2
1964-65	212·2	124·7
1965-66	197·4	114·8
1966-67	190·4	120·3*

*in terms of pre-devaluation rupee value.

(g) and (h). The quantity of tea exported from India depends on a number of factors and it is not possible to directly assess the effect of the Tea Boards promotional activities abroad on sales of Indian tea in the countries where these activities have been undertaken. The Board's centres abroad however, serve to project the image of Indian tea abroad. There is no proposal to discontinue them.

Cancellation of licences of various Birla concerns

7935. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of import licences frozen, suspended or cancelled of various Birla concerns as a result of Dr. Hazari's Report;

(b) the names of concerns and amounts of licences involved in each case;

(c) whether it is a fact that as a result of freezing or suspending the import licences, the production of several Birla concerns has dropped, thereby affecting national production targets and labour welfare;

(d) whether it is a fact that the action taken by Government is likely to compel many Birla concerns either; and

(e) the names of other industrial concerns or groups treated in a similar manner?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No import licence to Birla concerns has been frozen, suspended or cancelled as a result of Dr. Hazari's Report.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

विदेशों में भारतीय वस्तुओं की मांग

7936. **श्री हुकम चन्दकछवाय :**
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों ने वहां भारतीय माल की मांग बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) किन-किन देशों में भारतीय माल की मांग बढ़ी है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावास भारतीय माल की मांग बढ़ाने के लिये कई कदम उठाते रहे हैं, जिनमें कुछ निम्नलिखित हैं :

(1) सम्बद्ध देश/देशों में आर्थिक तथा व्यापारिक नीतियों में परिवर्तन और भारतीय व्यापार पर उसके प्रभाव के सम्बन्ध में सरकार तथा निर्यात अभिकरणों को सूचना देना ।

(2) उन वस्तुओं के बारे में सूचना देने के लिये नियमित रूप से प्रतिवेदन भेजना जिनके लिये सम्बद्ध देश में मांग विद्यमान हो अथवा बढ़ गई हो ।

(3) भारत से दौरे पर जाने वाले व्यापारियों की यथासम्भव सहायता करना ।

(4) दोनों देशों के मध्य आयातकों तथा निर्यातकों के बीच सम्पर्क कराना ।

(5) सम्बद्ध देश द्वारा मांगी गई निविदाओं (टेंडरों) के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय प्राधिकारियों को तुरन्त सूचना देना ।

(6) दोनों देशों के आयातकों तथा निर्यातकों के मध्य व्यापारिक विवादों को निपटाना ।

(7) भारत से तथा भारत को व्यापारिक प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के दौरों की व्यवस्था करना ।

(8) व्यापार करार आदि के लिये बातचीत तथा उनके पूरा कराने में सहायता करना ।

(9) आवधिक इश्तिहारों और बुलेटिन आदि के माध्यम से भारत की निर्यात क्षमता के प्रचार की व्यवस्था करना ।

(10) अपने क्षेत्राधिकार के देशों की सीमा में भारतीय व्यापारिक मेलों, तथा प्रदर्शनियों के संगठन में सहायता करना और स्थानीय सरकारों द्वारा उनके क्षेत्र में लगाए जाने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भाग भी लेना ।

(11) भारतीय उद्योगपतियों द्वारा विदेशों में उद्योग स्थापित करने में सहायता करना ।

(ख) 1964–65 की तुलना में 1965–66 में निम्नलिखित देशों को भारत

के निर्यात में वृद्धि हुई है :—

बेल्जियम, आस्ट्रिया, फिनलैण्ड, आयरिश गणतन्त्र, नार्वे, तुर्की, ईरान, नेपाल, न्युजीलैण्ड, फारमूसा, कोरिया (दक्षिण) इराक, जोर्डन, कूवैत, लेबनान, सऊदी अरब, सीरिया, मिश्र (सं० अ० ग०), घना, सूडान, टांगानिका, ट्यूनीशिया, युगांडा जंजीबार, जम्बिया, कनाडा, संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका, ब्राजील, चिली, पेरू, मेक्सिको, डोमिनिकन गणराज्य, इक्योडोर, जमैका, जर्मन लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य, रूमानिया तथा सोवियत रूस ।

1964-65 तथा 1965-66 में इन देशों को किये गये निर्यात के तुलनात्मक आंकड़ों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया एल० टी० देखिये संख्या—1333/1967]

फ़तहपुर से चुरू तक रेल का किराया

7937 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 7 अप्रैल, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 769 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फतहपुर से चरू तक की यात्रा के लिये दुगना किराया लिये जाने के बारे में की जा रही जांच क्या इस बीच पूरा हो चुका है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख) : जांच हो रही है।

(ग) समीक्षा तीन-चार महीने में पूरी हो जायेगी।

मोतीहारी रेलवे स्टेशन के पास रेलवे फाटक

7938. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे अधिकारियों ने उस सड़क को बन्द कर दिया है जो मोतीहारी रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के पश्चिमी फाटक (गुमटी) तक जाती थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अब केवल पूर्वी फाटक (गुमटी) ही खुला रहता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अब पूर्वी फाटक (गूमटी) पर अत्यधिक भीड़ रहती है क्योंकि रेलवे स्टेशन शहर के बिल्कुल बीच में है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि माल गाड़ियों और यात्री गाड़ियों के आने जाने के कारण वहां यात्रियों और यातायात को लम्बे समय तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ;

(ङ) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप लोगों की समय नष्ट नहीं होता है ; और

(च) लोगों के लिए किन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां, रेलवे यार्ड का विस्तार होने के कारण मोतीहारी स्टेशन के पश्चिम में स्थित समपार नं० 161 को बन्द करना पड़ा था।

(ख) जी नहीं, मोतीहारी स्टेशन पर अभी भी दो समपार मौजूद हैं, पूर्वी सिरे पर समपार नं० 160 और पश्चिमी सिरे पर समपार नं० 162।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) लगभग 18 गाड़ियां (दिन के समय 8) समपार नं० 160 (जो मोतीहारी स्टेशन के पूर्वी सिरे पर है) से प्रतिदिन गुजरती हैं और इसे दिन में लगभग 21 बार गाड़ियों और शंटिंग के लिए बन्द करना पड़ता है, लेकिन प्रत्येक समय में 10 मिनट से अधिक समय के लिए बन्द नहीं किया जाता और इस प्रकार सड़क यातायात को असामान्य रूप से रुका नहीं रहना पड़ता।

(ङ) गाड़ियां आदि के निकलने के समय जो समपार पर पहुंचते हैं उनका कुछ समय नष्ट होता है लेकिन यह समय 10 मिनट से अधिक नहीं होता।

(च) जो सड़क बन्द समपार नं० 161 से गुजरती है वह पहले से ही समपार नं० 160 और 162 से मिली हुई है। इसलिए किसी अतिरिक्त सुविधा की व्यवस्था करने का विचार रेलवे का नहीं है। फिर भी, यदि राज्य सरकार चाहती है कि लम्बी अवधि के समाधान के रूप में मौजूदा समपार नं० 160 की जगह एक सड़क ऊपरी/निचला पुल बना दिया जाये तो राज्य सरकार से ऐसे विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव के प्राप्त होते ही इस तरह के काम को रेलवे फौरन शुरू कर देना चाहेगी और राज्य सरकार को इसके लिए आवश्यक प्राथमिकता और उस वर्ष को बताना होगा जिसके भीतर राज्य सरकार/सड़क प्राधिकरण इस काम की लागत में अपने हिस्से की आवश्यक राशि की व्यवस्था करने में समर्थ हो सके और पुल तक पहुंच मार्गों के लिए अपने खर्च पर काम शुरु कर सके।

Shortage of Cement

7939. Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of cement in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up new cement factories in the public sector during the Fourth Plan to meet this shortage; and

(c) if so, the location of the factories with their capacity?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir. The supply position in recent months all over the country has been satisfactory. However, the Governments of Haryana and Punjab have reported shortage of cement in certain districts and towns. The demand is likely to increase in coming years.

(b) and (c). The following factories are being set up in the public sector during the Fourth Plan period:

S. No.	Name	Location	Annual Capacity (In million Tons)
1	Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (Central Government Undertaking)	Mandhar (Madhya Pradesh)	0·20
2	-do-	Kurkunta (Mysore)	0·20
3	Tamiland Cements (State Government Undertaking)	Srivilliputhur (Madras)	0·40
4	Government Cement Factory (State Government Undertaking).	Dalla (Uttar Pradesh)	0·40
5	Assam Cements Ltd., (State Government Undertaking) (Expansion Scheme)	Cherrapunji	0·20
		TOTAL	1·40

Production of Cloth

7940. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of the controlled variety to the total cloth output of the Textile mills;

(b) what portion of the total production is outside the controlled sphere;

(c) whether Government have collected any data about the profit margins in the fine and superfine, non-controlled varieties; and

(d) whether Government have made any study of the rise in prices of the non-controlled varieties during the last five years?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). About 40 per cent of the mill production, which is equal to about 23 per cent of the total production of cloth including that of the decentralised sector, is under control. The rest is outside the control.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No such specific study has so far been made.

Import of Steel

7941. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Joshi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of steel and alloy steels imported during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the production in India so as to reduce the need for imports of steel and alloy steels?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri (P. C. Sethi): (a) Quantities in metric tonnes were as below:

	1964	1965	1966
Steel (excluding tool & alloy steel)	961,956	776,926	380,891
Tool & Alloy Steel .	61,171	129,514	81,748

(b) With a view to minimise import of steel including tool and alloy steels, the capacities of the existing Steel Plants are being augmented, and the fourth public sector steel plant is under construction at Bokaro.

Steps have been taken to diversify the pattern of production to suit the needs of the consumers. Licensing of alloy steel units is being done keeping in view the long term demand for alloy steels.

गोरखपुर कारखाने के निकट रेलवे लाइन पर हथगोलों (हैंडग्रेनेड) का पाया जाना

7942. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोरखपुर कारखाने के निकट रेलवे लाइन पर तीन हथगोले पाये गये थे जिसका समाचार 2 जनवरी, 1967 को 'हिन्दुस्तान समाचार' में प्रकाशित हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में की गई जांच से क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) पुलिस ने जांच पड़ताल बन्द कर दी है और अन्तिम रिपोर्ट दी है जिसमें कहा गया है कि बदमाशों का कोई सुराग नहीं मिल सका।

बिहार में रेलवे लाइन के निकट बमों का पाया जाना

7943. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 2 दिसम्बर, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3018 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में नया गांव नामक स्थान में रेलवे लाइन के पास तीन बमों के पाये जाने के मामले में, जिसमें दो विद्यार्थी पकड़े गये थे की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) अभी पुलिस मामले की जांच कर रही है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

खाद्य पदार्थ बनाने वाले कारखाने

7944. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सनवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका ने भारत में खाद्य पदार्थ बनाने वाले कारखानों को सहायता देना बन्द कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सनवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

पटना स्टेशन पर तांबे का पकड़ा जाना

7945. **श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 25 नवम्बर, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2577 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना स्टेशन पर पकड़े गये तांबे के संबंध में जांच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). भारत रक्षा अधिनियम की धारा 12(क) के साथ साथ 1965 के दुर्लभ औद्योगिक पदार्थ (नियंत्रण) आदेश) के नियम 4(1) के अन्तर्गत पुलिस ने अभियुक्त को आरोप-पत्र, सं० 24/67, ता० 29-3-67, दिया था। मामला अदालत में है।

भवन निर्माण के लिये इस्पात का दिया जाना

7946. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का भवन निर्माण हेतु इस्पात की सप्लाई के मामले में गांवों और शहरों को समान स्तर पर लाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख) . 1-5-1967 से सभी प्रकार के लोहे और इस्पात पर से नियंत्रण हटा लिया गया है। मुख्य उत्पादकों द्वारा निर्मित इस्पात की सभी प्रकार की वस्तुओं के मूल्य जिनकी घोषणा संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति करती है, सारे भारतवर्ष में गंतव्य स्थान के रेलवे स्टेशन तक निष्प्रभार हैं। मकानों के निर्माण के लिए इस्पात का सामान सुगमता से मिल जाता है।

Amendment to Companies Act, 1956

7947. Shri S. R. Damani:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to further amend the Companies Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, when the amending Act is likely to be introduced in Parliament?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Sir, at present there is no definite proposal to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Does not arise.

Fete organised by Western Railway for Bihar Relief Fund.

7948. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fete was organised by the Western Railway in the first week of April, 1967 in Bombay for the Bihar Relief Fund;

(b) if so, the total collection made from the fete;

(c) the amount the Western Railway spent on the fete; and

(d) the number of man-days by Officers etc. spent on the organisation of the fete?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Loading plots on Banspani Railway Station (S.E. Rly.)

7949. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether loading plots in Banspani Railway Station on the S.E. Railway are proposed to be extended to accommodate the ore traffic needed by Pradeep Port;

(b) if so, the details of such extension; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to cope with the need for loading iron ore traffic an additional siding to accommodate 20 BOX wagons has been constructed at Banspani. The allotment of lots at this siding will be done after taking into account the overall requirement of plot accommodation consistent with the demand for movement of export ore and raw materials to steel Plants.

Enquiry Office at Khurda Road Junction (S. E. Rly.)

7950. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no enquiry office at Khurda Road Junction on the South-Eastern Railway; and

(b) whether Government propose to open an Enquiry Office there for the convenience of the public?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) A separate Enquiry Office is, at present, not considered necessary. However, adequate arrangements exist for attending to public enquiries with the existing staff.

Mineral Survey of Andhra

7951. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mineral survey has been carried out in the Districts of Cuddapah Anantapur, Kurnool and Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any mineral deposits have been found out in these Districts as a result of the survey;

(c) if so, the varieties of the minerals found;

(d) their quantity and quality; and

(e) if answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the negative, when Government propose to undertake the Survey?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India the following minerals have been found:

Mineral	District	Reserves (million tonnes)	Grade
1. Asbestos	Cuddapah	0·25	Chrysotile.
2. Barytes	Cuddapah	0·702	1/5th High grade.
3. Clays	Cuddapah	1·418	All the clays can be used for stoneware pipe manufacture.
	Kurnool	3·120	
	Anantapur	0·001	
4. Iron Ore .	Kurnool	3·714	48-68% iron.
	Cuddapah	0·040	63 % Iron.
5. Limestone .	Cuddapah	970·00	45·32 %Cao.
	Kurnool	8930.00	In parts cement grade.
6. Steatite	Anantapur	0·045	High grade

(e) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Industrial Estates

7952. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development** and **Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any working schedule is being drawn up with the Life Insurance Corporation for financing the industrial estates on easy terms; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to utilize the funds of the Life Insurance Corporation towards this end?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation has discontinued its scheme.

(b) No, Sir.

Diversion of Traffic from Railways to Road Transport

7953. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a diversion of traffic from Railways to Road Transport during the last two or three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir, particularly of high rated traffic.

(b) Owing to increasing production of goods vehicles within the country and rather liberal issue of permits by the State authorities, growth of road transport has been rapid during the past few years. Road transport has certain advantages compared to rail transport, namely, door to door service and quicker transit. Besides, the Railways are bound to accept whatever traffic is offered to them and having to carry certain commodities at very low rates, they have to charge high rates for certain others. The road operator, on the other hand, is not bound by any published tariffs and has a free choice of the goods that he would carry. These factors, coupled with the fast development of road transport, account for the diversion.

Concession for Booking of Cotton to Bombay and Calcutta

7954. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that concession for booking of cotton to Bombay and Calcutta has been given; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, for cotton (raw), full-pressed. No concessional rates for cotton (raw), half-pressed, or cotton (raw), loose, have been quoted.

(b) A statement showing particulars of the special rates for cotton (raw), full-pressed, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1334/67*].

Development of Handloom Industry in U.P.

7955. Shri Vishwanath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of handloom products manufactured in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67;

(b) the total consumption of yarn during the same period; and

(c) the total amount granted to Uttar Pradesh for the development of handloom industry in the State during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). The information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) Rs. 13.42 lakhs.

M|s Republic Forge

7956. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial licence granted to M|S Republic Forge in Andhra Pradesh has been fully utilized; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh are negotiating with private firms to take over the industry?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The Industrial Licence granted to Messrs. Republic Forge Company Limited envisages the establishment of a project at Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh, for the manufacture of 9,000 tonnes of steel forgings. A major portion of the civil construction work for the project is reported to have been completed. The imported plant and equipment have been received at site and are being erected. Arrangements for power and water supply have been finalised. The installation of plant and equipment is expected to be completed and initial production started by the end of 1967.

(b) While proposals for this project to be taken over by some private sector companies had come up for consideration at an earlier stage, it has since been decided that the Government of India would arrange for loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 2.5 crores to the Andhra Pradesh Government for making the necessary funds available, to the Republic Forge Company, either directly or through the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation or through any other State Government agency for the implementation of the project.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की पार्सल गाड़ी के तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे में झगड़ा

7957. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 9 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1983 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लाम्बों और बेगूसराय रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच पार्सल गाड़ी में हुए भयानक झगड़े के संबंध में जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें और कितना समय लगेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मू० पुनाचा): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). जांच अभी चल रही है और यह कहना कठिन है कि यह कब तक पूरी होगी।

इंडिया बैल्टिंग एण्ड काटन मिल्स सेरामपुर

7958. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा सहकारिता** कार्य मंत्री 9 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1976 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडिया बैल्टिंग एण्ड काटन मिल्स, सेरामपुर (पश्चिमी बंगाल) से पकड़े गये कागजों के संबंध में जांच पूरी कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके पूरे होने में अभी और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). विशेषपुलिस सिब्बंदी ने सूचित किया है कि जांच अधिकारी से, जो जांच समाप्त कर चुका है, रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है : वे अब उसका संवीक्षण कर रहेहैं।

Marshalling Yard at Barabanki Station

7959. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of the metre gauge marshalling yard at Barabanki station; and

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be implemented and at what cost?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Certain additional facilities in the M.G. Yard at Barabanki have been provided at a cost of Rs. 27.39 lakhs and the work completed in January last. There is no proposal for further expansion of the yard.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Superior quality of Cloth

7960. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of superior quality cloth is being exported to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange is earned from the export of this cloth and the steps taken to boost it further?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The quantity and value of fine and superfine cotton cloth in relation to the total exports of mill-made cotton cloth are as under:

	Export of fine and superfine Cloth		Total exports of cloth	
	Qty. in million meters	Value in million Rs.	Qty. in million meters	Value in million Rs.
1964 .	61·85	64·4	502·9	488·6
1965 .	67·92	70·6	506·8	472·6
1966 .	72·56	98·8	424·3	491·4

Exporters are granted import entitlement of 5 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports of non-grey mill-made cotton fabrics for the import of dyes and chemicals. This lends encouragement to exports of fine and superfine cloth. Steps are under consideration in consultation with the trade and industry for increasing the overall exports of cotton textiles.

Reduction in Export Duties

7961. Shri Bhogendra Jha: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries has demanded further reduction in the export duties; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry had asked for further reduction in the export duty of iron ore and manganese ore.

(b) Export duties have been further revised in respect of these two items

and the revised rates of duties are shown in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

The following revised rates of export duty are now applicable to various grades of Iron Ore/Manganese Ore with effect from 24th July, 1967.

	Rs. per tonne.
I—*Iron Ore*	
Lumpy Iron Ore 62% fe. and above	10·50
Lumpy Iron ore having 60% fe. or more but less than 62% fe.	9·00
Lumpy Iron Ore having less than 60% fe.	7·50
Fines,—including blue dust—	
(i) where irpn ore content is less than 62%	3·00
(ii) where iron ore content is 62% or more	4·00
II—*Manganese Ore.*	
(i) Ore containing manganese contents above 48%	20·00
(ii) Ore containing manganese contents ranging from 10 to 48%	12·50
(iii) Ore containing manganese contents less than 10%	7·00

मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा बनाने की मिल

7962. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1967–68 में मध्य प्रदेश के कपड़ा बनाने के वर्तमान मिलों में तकुओं की क्षमता बढ़ाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) श्रीमान, अभी तो नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में बुनकरों की सहकारी समितियां

7963. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बुनकरों की सहकारी समितियों के पास कपड़े का बड़ा स्टाक जमा हो रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सब से बड़ी सोसाइटी को प्राथमिक बुनकर समितियों से उनके पास जमा हुआ कपड़ा खरीदने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सफी कुरैशी) : (क) जहां तक सरकार को जानकारी है, ऐसा नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक बस्तियां

7964. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1962 से अप्रैल, 1967 तक मध्य प्रदेश में जिलावार कितनी औद्योगिक बस्तियां स्थापित की गईं ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश को इस कार्य के लिये कितनी राशि की सहायता दी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) 1962 से अप्रैल, 1967 में मध्य प्रदेश के 36 जिलों में नगरीय, उपनगरीय तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कुल 56 औद्योगिक

बस्तियां बनाई गई हैं। प्रत्येक प्रकार की बस्तियों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-1335/67] औद्योगिक बस्तियों का निर्माण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित ऋणों की स्वीकृति दी गई :—

	लाख रुपये
1961–62	11.46
1962–63	12.93
1963–64	18.79
1964–65	22.21
1965–66 .	36.01
1966–67 . .	10.00

1965–66 तथा 1966–67 के आंकड़ों का अभी समायोजन किया जाना है जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले वास्तविक खर्च के आधार पर किया जायगा।

Handloom Weavers

7965. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of the Handloom Weavers met the Deputy Prime Minister and the Deputy Minister of Commerce and pointed out that Andhra Pradesh Government had not utilized a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs placed at their disposal for the development of the handloom industry and had instead directed it for some other purposes;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted; and

(d) the other points raised by the deputationists?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir. A deputation met me and said that the Andhra Pradesh Government owe as arrears Rs. 66 lakhs towards payment of rebate to handloom weavers cooperatives.

(b) and (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have themselves taken up the matter with the Government of India and as such there is no question of any enquiry.

(d) Other points raised by the deputationists are:

(1) Keeping the Cess Fund outside the State Plan;

(2) Lifting of excise duty on yarn of 40s and below;

(3) Stoppage of payment of rebate on sales of handloom cloth by the States of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh;

(4) Removal of Income-tax on Apex State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies;

(5) Pegging of production of cloth by the Mill sector at the 1963 level of production;

(6) Reservation of coloured sarees, both piece-dyed and yarn-dyed, exclusively for handlooms; and

(7) Exemption from levies on raw materials for cottage industries as stipulated in the Industrial Policy Resolution.

रेलवे यात्रियों की संख्या में वृद्धि

7966. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1962 से लेकर अप्रैल, 1967 की अवधि के दौरान रेलवे यात्रियों की संख्या में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई तथा यह वृद्धि

1950–51 की तुलना में कितने प्रतिशत अधिक है;

(ख) रेलवे यात्रियों की संख्या में हो रही वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ाने में सरकार को किन-किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है तथा उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) विशेषकर तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में, जिन में रेलवे यात्रियों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या के कारण, बैठकर अथवा खड़े हो कर यात्रा करना कठिन होता है, अधिक स्थानों की व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पूनाचा) : (क) 1966–67 के अन्तिम आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि भारतीय रेलों में प्रारम्भिक यात्रियों की संख्या 1961–62 की तुलना में लगभग 30 प्रतिशत और 1950–51 की तुलना में 71 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है।

(ख) और (ग). लाइन क्षमता, कोचिंग स्टाक, रेल इंजन आदि के रूप में उपलब्ध साधनों और देश के औद्योगिक विकास के हित में भाड़ा परिवहन की अग्रता को ध्यान में रखते हुए रेलें यात्री यातायात की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए लगातार प्रयास करती रही हैं। 1961–62 की तुलना में 1965–66 में तीसरे दर्जे में बैठने की 148,000 (11.2 प्रतिशत) अधिक जगहों की व्यवस्था की गयी। 1950–51 की तुलना में ये जगहें 618,000 (72.2 प्रतिशत) अधिक थीं। 1966–67 के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। यात्री गाड़ी किलोमीटर के आंकड़े भी 1966–67 में 2390 लाख हो गये जबकि 1961–62 और 1950–51 में ये क्रमशः 2110 लाख और 1640 लाख थे।

Crimes in Running Trains

7967. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of crimes in the running trains as well as thefts of goods has increased;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the amount of compensation paid in 1965-66; and

(d) how it compares with the figures for 1964-65?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). There has been some improvement in the number of theft of goods from 2047 in 1964-65 to 1891 in 1965-66, while there is slight increase in number of thefts on running goods trains from 809 in 1964-65 to 847 in 1965-66.

(c) and (d). The amount of compensation paid for losses attributable to thefts and pilferages is as follows:

1964-65	Rs. 1,50,58,191
1965-66 ..	Rs. 1,91,07,256

Apart from increase in traffic, there has been increase in prices.

New Industries in U.P.

7968. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked by Government in the fourth Five Year Plan for starting new industries in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the names of those industries; and

(c) the names of places where they are proposed to be started?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The amount earmarked by Government during the Fourth Plan for starting of new industries in Uttar Pradesh, the names of those industries and their locations are:

A. *Industries in the Central Sector*

Name of industry	Location	Investment during the Fourth Plan
		(Rs. crores)
1. Pumps and Compressors Project.	Allahabad	18·70
. Heavy Structurals Project.	Allahabad	6·80
. Central Foundry Forge for Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Hardwar.	26·00

B. *Industries in the State Sector.*

Name of industry	Investment during the Fourth Plan period
	(Rs. Crores)
1. Manufacture of Dead Burnt Magnesite.* . . .	2·00
2. Power Tiller Factory .	1·50

*Location not yet decided.

H.M.T. Unit of Kalamassery, Kerala

7969. **Shri Viswanatha Menon:**
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the H.M.T. management, Kalamassery (Kerala) is denying employment to workers in the name of police verification; and

(b) if so, how many workers were denied employment by the management upto June, 1967?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. are not denying employment to workers in the name of police verification. The company, however, verify the antecedents of all employees after they join service by police verification reports. During the period from 1st April, 1962 to the 31st March, 1967, services of eleven employees of Kalamassery factory were terminated after adverse police reports. There has been no such case since then.

N.C.D.C. Strike

7970. **Shri Sradhakar Supakar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days for which the strike in the collieries of the National Coal Development Corporation continued; and

(b) the number of persons involved and the total loss in money and man-hours?

The Minister of States in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi):

(a) 31 days at Gidi 'A' Colliery.

(b) Persons involved .	3250
Loss in money . .	Rs. 5·2 lakhs
Loss of man-hours . .	6,82,160

Exports

7971. **Shri S. S. Kothari:**
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri P. N. Solanki:
Shri K. M. Koushik:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exports have shown a rising trend during the last quarter;

(b) how does this compare with the corresponding quarter in the previous two years; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to accelerate the trend further?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Firm figures for the exports during the first quarter of 1967-68 i.e. April to June, 1967, are not yet available. A comparative statement will be laid on the Table of the House when these are finalised.

(c) Steps are being taken to increase exports by encouraging an increase in production of exportable products. Main features of necessary assistance are: cash assistance for certain selected export products, import replenishment under the new import policy for registered exporters, priority allotment of scarce indigenous raw materials through "Green Form" supply of iron and steel at international prices to fabricators of engineering goods for export, and special allocation of foreign exchange for import of capital goods by export-oriented industries. Further measures proposed include *inter alia*, reduction/readjustment of export duties in some cases, restraint on domestic consumption through levy/adjustment of excise duties and more intensive marketing operations.

Export of Tea

7972. Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri Sri Chand Goel:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a considerable gap in the prices realised by the Indian tea exporters and those paid by the consumers in U.K. and other foreign countries;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a Tea Marketing Corporation which would blend, export and market the tea in foreign countries in bulk and in packets; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure better price realisation of tea exported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) It is a fact that there is a considerable gap between the wholesale price of bulk teas exported from India and the retail prices of blended teas actually paid by consumers in the U.K. or other foreign countries. A substantial part of this difference is obviously due to costs of blending teas of different qualities and from different countries of origin, distribution, packing, advertising and other retailing expenses as well as the import duties or other consumption taxes levied in the respective countries.

(b) and (c). While Government are naturally interested in developing to the extent practicable, the export of teas in the form of blended and packed teas, the setting up of a Tea Marketing Corporation or other measures designed to secure a higher price realisation for our teas exported, would require a careful examination. It is with this end in view that the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade had organised a Tea Seminar at Calcutta and the various proposals emanating as a result of these discussions, are under Government's consideration.

Assault on Ticket Collectors at Mathura Station

7973. Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Suraj Bhan:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Ticket Collectors were assaulted on the 29th May, 1967 at Mathura Junction when they objected to illegal hawking and selling of eatables by the unauthorised catering vendors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Railway Police did not come to the rescue of the station staff and the Flying Squad of the city police had to be called; and

(c) if so, the steps to be taken to stop illegal hawking at the station and to offer protection to the railway station staff?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes. One Ticket Collector was assaulted near his quarter outside the station building, as he had earlier objected to selling of cold drinks by unauthorised vendors on the platform.

(b) Before anyone became aware of the incident, the unauthorised vendors had assaulted the Ticket Collector and ran away. Subsequently, when the Ticket Collector was brought to the station, a complaint was lodged by the Asstt. Station Master with Government Railway Police, Mathura Junction, who referred the case to the District Police having jurisdiction. A case under Section 147/332/323 IPC has been registered and the Distt. Police have arrested one unauthorised vendor and three outsiders. The case is under police investigation.

(c) Special squads to combat the nuisance of unauthorised hawkers and beggars have been formed on the Central Railway. These squads conduct frequent regular and surprise checks with the assistance of Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force staff.

Instructions also exist that the Government Railway Police should render protection to the Ticket Checking staff wherever deemed necessary.

Capital Employed in the Hindustan Steel, Ltd.

7974. Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of capital employed in the Hindustan Steel Limited;

(b) the total sales in 1965 and 1966;

(c) the ratio between capital employed and sales per unit of 100 rupees during the aforesaid period; and

(d) the comparable figures of (i) Tata Iron and Steel and (ii) Indian Iron and Steel?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reverse side of Railway Tickets

7975. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to sell out the reverse side of tickets to advertisers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Indian Railways are selling out back space of Railway tickets to advertisers.

(b) Does not arise.

Charging of Registration Fees from Railway Porters

7976. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how much money is realised from porters as registration fees at the Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay stations; and

(b) what percentage of it is being spent on their welfare.

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No registration fee as such is realised from licensed porters. Reference is perhaps to licence fee charged from licensed porters,

which for the year 1966-67 is as under:

	Rs.
Delhi Jn.	61,840
New Delhi	19,920
Madras Central	7,208
Madras Egmore	2,805
Howrah	73,610
Sealdah	34,546
Bombay V.T.	42,608 (For 1966)
Bombay Central	9,090

(b) The licence fee is fixed on "no-profit-no-loss" basis just to cover the cost of supervision and uniforms, wherever provided. The question of spending the amount on welfare measures, therefore, does not arise.

Block and Signal Inspectors on the Railways

7977. Shri S. C. Besra: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2075 on the 9th June, 1967 and state:

(a) the total number of Block and Signal Inspectors who have been posted on supervisory post (Chargemen and Foremen) in Signal Workshops on the Northern and Central Railways showing in each case the period of each incumbent;

(b) the total number of supervisory posts in the said Workshops; and

(c) whether the posting of such staff affect the channel of promotion of the workshop supervisory staff on regular cadre?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) (i) Northern Railway:

Though employees of open line are not normally posted against long term vacancies in the supervisory posts as mentioned in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2075 on 9-6-67, it has been found necessary to earmark 2 posts of chargemen in the scale of Rs. 250-380 for inspection of material in the workshop and it is considered that experienced line staff should occupy these posts in the interest of work. These 2 posts are held by two employees from the open line, one from 18-7-1957 and the other from 3-2-1967.

In addition, one post of Foreman in the scale of Rs. 370-475 is also earmarked to be manned only by experienced line staff in the interest of work. This post has been filled by an employee from the open line from 15-3-66.

(ii) Central Railway Nil.

(b) (i) Northern Railway — 24

(ii) Central Railway — 38

(c) Does not arise.

Office of the Indian Trade Organisation in East Berlin

7978. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an office of the Indian Trade Organisation was recently opened in East Berlin;

(b) if so, why there was so much delay in opening this office; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of West Germany thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was no abnormal delay.

(c) The Federal Republic of West Germany do not recognise GDR and would, naturally, not like us to have relations with them. However, we have considered it useful to have the office of the Indian Trade Organisation in East Berlin.

वाडला रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट मालगाड़ी का लूटा जाना

7979. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे सुरक्षा

पुलिस को उस समय गोली चलानी पड़ी जब वाडला रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट एक माल-गाड़ी को लुटा जा रहा था जैसा समाचार 3 जुलाई, 1967 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) इसके फलस्वरूप जान तथा माल को कितनी क्षति हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा): (क) जी हां। लेकिन गोली बम्बई नगर पुलिस द्वारा चलाई गई थी न कि रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा। यह घटना 2-7-67 को बम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट रेलवे की सीमा में हुई थी।

(ख) और (ग). बम्बई नगर पुलिस, माटुगा ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 395 के अन्तर्गत अपराध संख्या 638/67 में मामला दर्ज किया। एक अपराधी, जो पुराना सजायाफ्ता था, गोली से मारा गया। अभी तक इस मामले में पांच अन्य व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं। चीनी के जितने बोरे माल डिब्बे से निकाले गये थे, वे सभी बरामद कर लिये गये।

Speculation in Jute Trade

7980. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recent presidential address of Shri S. K. Ghosh, Chairman of the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange, wherein he is reported to have said that excessive speculation in the future market tended grossly to exaggerate price movements causing serious difficulties to overseas buyers and the jute industry; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any more effective steps than hitherto to curb such excessive speculation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The East India Jute and Hessian Exchange Ltd., a recognised association, under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, has taken some steps to curb excessive speculation. The situation is under constant watch of the Forward Markets Commission and the Government, and appropriate step will be taken as and when considered necessary.

All India Spinners' Association Gandhi Ashram

7981. Shri Nitiraj Singh Choudhary: Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Central assistance given to the All India Spinners' Association Gandhi Ashram upto-date;

(b) how much of the above has so far been misappropriated by the said organisation; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken against the organisation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has not received any report of misappropriation by the above organisation.

(c) Does not arise.

Inadequate staff for Selling Tickets at Hardwar Railway Station

7982. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that pilgrims returning from Hardwar are compelled to stand in queues

for an unusually long time for want of adequate staff in the III class ticket selling counter and in Enquiry office at Hardwar Station; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) On occasions passengers intending to buy third class tickets at Hardwar have to wait in the queue for some time but this is not due to either inadequacy of booking windows or inadequacy of staff to man them. The real cause of the phenomenon is the concentration at the booking windows only a few minutes before the due departure of important trains.

(b) For the convenience of passengers a City Booking Agency is provided in Hardwar Town where passengers can purchase their tickets at their convenience. It would also ease the position if the arrival of intending passengers at the station is reasonably spread out so that there is no concentration at the booking windows in the matter of demand for tickets.

विदेशों को भेजे गए भारतीय व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमण्डल

7983. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :**
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने घाना, गिनी, माली तथा अल्जीरिया, आदि देशों में अपने व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजे हैं ;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में इन व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमण्डलों द्वारा किये गये प्रयत्नों के परिणामस्वरूप इन देशों के साथ हमारे व्यापार में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) इन प्रतिनिधिमण्डलों को जिन बाधाओं को दूर करना पड़ा था, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) भारत ने अल्जीरिया, घाना तथा गिनी को व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमण्डल तथा व्यापार शिष्टमण्डल भेजे हैं। माली को कोई प्रतिनिधिमण्डल नहीं भेजा गया है ।

(ख) ये दौरे बाजारों के विषय में जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिये किये गये थे क्योंकि हमारी दृष्टि से ये बाजार अपेक्षाकृत नए थे। इन देशों के साथ हमारे व्यापार का रुख उतार-चढ़ाव का रहा है और इनका ठीक-ठीक आकलन करना कठिन है कि इन दलों के दौरों का कितना योगदान रहा। माननीय सदस्यों को यह तो पता ही है कि नए बाजारों के साथ व्यापार का विकास एक अत्यन्त जटिल काम है जिसके लिये अवस्थापना बनानी पड़ती है जिसमें न केवल व्यापार सम्बन्ध अपितु नौवहन, बीमा तथा अन्य सुविधाएं भी देखनी पड़ती हैं। इसमें समय लगाना अपरिहार्य है ।

(ग) नए बाजारों के सम्बन्ध में इस अवस्थापना का अभाव ही प्रमुख बाधा थी जिसका दलों को सामना करना पड़ा ।

खंडवा से अजमेर तक रेल गाड़ियों का धीमी गति से चलना

7984. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बहुत से यात्री खंडवा से इन्दौर तक बस में यात्रा करना पसन्द कर हैं, क्योंकि खंडवा से अजमेर तक रेलगाड़ियां बहुत धीमी गति से चलती हैं और रेलवे स्टेशनों पर रेलगाड़ियों के रुकने से बहुत समय नष्ट हो जाता है;

(ख) क्या रेलगाड़ियों की गति में स्टेशनों पर उनके रुकने के समय में अब कोई परिवर्तन किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या गाड़ियों की गति और स्टेशनों पर सुविधाओं आदि अविलम्बनीय आवश्यकताओं के बारे में विस्तार पूर्वक अध्ययन करने का सरकार का विस्तार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग). 1-4-1967 से लागू समय-सारणी में खण्डवा-अजमेर पर चलने वाली तीन जोड़ी गाड़ियों की रफ्तार 20 मिनट से लेकर 1 घंटा 10 मिनट तक बढ़ा दी गयी है । ऐसा कुछ स्टेशनों पर इन गाड़ियों के ठहराव को कम करके तथा अन्य उपायों को अपना-कर किया गया है । रेल-पथ और कर्षण का वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए तथा इन गाड़ियों से जो यातायात होता है, उसकी आवश्यकताओं का ध्यान रखते हुए इनकी रफ्तार में और वृद्धि करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

जहां तक सुविधाओं का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी व्यवस्था रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति के परामर्श से साल-दर-साल एक कार्यक्रम के आधार पर की जा रही है; उदाहरण के लिए 1967-68 में इस खण्ड पर लगभग 1.70 लाख रुपये की लागत के नये कामों की योजना बनायी गयी है ।

खिड़किया स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) पर ऊपरी पुल का निर्माण

7985. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **रेलवे मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य रेलवे में खिड़किया स्टेशन पर रेलवे लाइन पर ऊपरी पुल का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना बनाई है, क्योंकि रेलवे स्टेशन के दोनों ओर बहुत घनी आबादी है और वहां पर बच्चों के प्राथमिक स्कूल हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे लाइन को पार करते हुए बहुत से बच्चे मारे जा चुके हैं ; और

(ग) यदि ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जनवरी, 1966 से अब तक खिड़किया स्टेशन पर रेलवे लाइन पार करते समय एक बच्चे के मारे जाने की रिपोर्ट मिली है ।

(ग) खिड़किया स्टेशन से कुछ सौ फीट की दूरी पर पहले से एक चौकीदार वाला समपार मौजूद है । राज्य सरकार/सड़क प्राधिकरण की ओर से इस क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइन के ऊपर सड़क पुल पर पैदल पुल बनाने जैसी और सुविधा देने के लिए कोई सुझाव नहीं मिला है । यदि कोई ऐसी सुविधा आवश्यक समझी जाती है, तो वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार यह सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार/सड़क प्राधिकरण का काम है कि वह इस तरह का सुझाव प्रस्तुत करे और साथ ही उसकी लागत देने का आवश्यक करार करे ताकि रेलें आगे आवश्यक कार्रवाई कर सकें ।

Charging of Licence Fee from Railway Porters

7986. **Shri Balgovind Verma:**
Shri Kinder Lal:
Shri K. D. Tripathi:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the licence fee charge from the licenced Railway porters differs from Railway to Railway and from Station to Station on each Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the Railway-wise total collections made out of **such fees;** and

(d) the principles which govern the expenditure of this amount?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The licence fee varies from Railway to Railway and from station to station as it is fixed on a 'no-profit-no-loss' basis just to cover the cost of supervisory staff and of uniforms, wherever provided. If the porters at a station

undertake to provide themselves with uniforms or no separate supervisory staff are appointed, a lower licence fee is fixed.

(c) Railway-wise total collections of licence fee during 1966-67 are—

	Rs.
Central Rly. .	1,32,699 (for 1966)
Eastern Rly. . .	1,75,826
Northern Rly.. .	2,36,378
North Eastern Rly. .	3,330
Northeast Frontier Rly.	19,242
Southern Rly. .	58,290
South Central Rly.	10,565 (for six months only)
South Eastern Rly. .	91,218
Western Rly. . .	41,747

(d) The amount of licence fee collected from the porters is utilised towards the cost of supervisory staff and of uniforms, wherever provided. The licence fee is fixed on a 'no-profit-no-loss' basis just to cover the cost of supervision and of uniforms.

Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, Kanpur

7987. **Shri Balgovind Verma:**
Shri Kinder Lal:
Shri K. D. Tripathi:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to restart the Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, Kanpur, to avoid further national loss;

(b) when the mills are likely to be re-started; and

(c) whether the arrangements have been made to keep the mills working after re-starting it?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) An Official Committee investigated early in 1966 the working of the mill, its requirements of finances and the manner in which the management of the mill required to be improved and strengthened. The Committee had reported that the management would not be able to revive and run the company properly and had recommended that the affairs of the company be placed in the hands of a competent and credit-worthy alternative management. Discussions were also held on a proposal for leasing out the mill to another party, but unfortunately no agreed workable solution could be found, There was never any question of these Mills being restarted by Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Share Prices of Assam Tea Companies

7988. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share prices of Assam Tea Companies have shown a declining trend;

(b) whether the dividends declared by most of the companies in Assam are on the lower side; and

(c) if so, whether it is due to the transfer of profits to developmental side of the tea industry?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Accidents to Pilgrims at Unjha Railway Station

7989. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the occurrence of several serious accidents to pilgrims at the Unjha Railway station of the Western Railway where thousands of pilgrims detrain and entrain every year for their pilgrimage to Datar Saheb, a Muslim saint;

(b) whether Government realise that these mishaps can be easily prevented if the long-distance trains bringing pilgrims are allowed to stop

at the station platform, instead of being stopped on the off-side;

(c) whether Government are aware that the single station platform is always occupied by a local train thus compelling long-distance trains to pull up on the off-side;

(d) whether Government propose to hold inquiries in this matter and take suitable steps to prevent further mishaps to the pilgrims;

(e) if so, when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No mishap involving passengers during the Mira Datar fair at Unjha during the last 3 years has come to the notice of Railway Administration.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) Yes. Since Unjha station has only one platform, trains first to arrive are, as per the extent rules, received on platform line and subsequent trains on non-platform line. Each train is, however, drawn up as far ahead as possible so as to bring the last passenger vehicle opposite middle of the platform and clear of one another.

(d) to (f). Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Demand of Premium for wagons on Western Railway

7990. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that at important Railway Stations like Grant Road, Bombay Central, Palghar, Boisar and Dahanu on the Western Railway, where wagons for rice and grass are in great demand, the Station Masters demand illegal premiums for wagons from the traders before issuing the wagons;

(b) if so, what practical steps Government propose to take to stop this nefarious practice;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have ever enquired into the personal assets of Railway Station Masters, Goods and Loco Superintendents and other Railway employees who handle wagons, parcels and other goods;

(e) if so, when such an inquiry was held; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No instance has come to notice.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Enquiries have been made by the Railway and also by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(e) Whenever information alleging possession of assets disproportionate to the known sources of income was received.

(f) Does not arise.

Export of Iron-Ore to Japan

7991. Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the Economic Times, dated the 12th July, 1967 which stated that the Iron-ore exports from India to Japan are likely to decline;

(b) if so, the assessment of Government in this matter; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report is pessimistic though, there is certainly no room for complacency in a highly competitive world market. New and

large sources of iron ore are being discovered and developed in various parts of the world. So far India has held its position in the Japanese market as the largest single supplier. In 1962 India supplied 4.5 million tonnes out of the total Japanese imports of about 22 million tonnes of iron ore. While the Japanese imports have doubled to 44 million tonnes in 1966, Indian exports to Japan have also more than doubled to 9.69 million tonnes in 1966. This was almost 2 million tonnes ahead of Chile which is the second biggest supplier to Japan. To improve upon this position or even to maintain it, it would be necessary to considerably improve and modernize our port loading arrangements and increase the use of mechanical handling of ore shipments. In keeping with the changes in world steel technology, it would be necessary to adjust to the increasing demand for sinter-feed and also pellets, as compared to natural lumpy ore. Highest priority is attached to the iron ore export programme which is intended to secure these ends.

Import of Menthol

7992. Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of menthal has been banned by Government;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a very large quantity of menthol imported against licences issued to some actual users has already arrived in the country;

(c) the names of the actual users and the total quantity and value of such imports;

(d) whether complaints have been received from the Indian producers that they find it difficult to market their produce; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect the indigenous industry?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement (Annexure-I) showing quantity and value of actual imports of Menthol during the periods April-March '65 to April-March '67 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1336/67*].

(c) A statement (Annexure-II) showing particulars of licences issued for import of Menthal is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1336/67].

(d) No such complaint has been received.

(e) Does not arise.

Export of Tea

7993. Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation are considering a proposal to enter export trade of tea;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the State Trading Corporation is likely to enter the export trade of tea?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The State Trading Corporation has no proposal under consideration to enter the export trade in tea.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Lack of Co-ordination between Industrial Research and Industries

7994. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Sri Chand Goel:
Kumari Rajani Gandha:
Shri S. Kundu:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs**

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the lack of co-ordination between industrial research and industries; and

(b) the measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The Government is aware of the gap in effective co-ordination between Industrial research and the industries.

(b) Some of the measures taken or proposed to be taken are:—

(1) Mutual representation of technical experts from the industries on the Executive Council of the National Research Laboratories and that of Scientists from the National Laboratories on the Development Councils constituted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

(2) Organisation of Cooperative Research Associations for industries. At present there are 12 Co-operative Research Associations functioning/registered.

(3) Organising Get-together of Research and Industry and Open days by the Laboratories. Personnel from the industries are invited to acquaint themselves with the work in progress in the laboratories and have the benefit of exchange of views. This helps the Laboratories in the identification of problems of research for the benefit of industries.

(4) The laboratories have set up their regional and extension centres with a view to obtaining close coordination with the industries in the region.

(5) In collaboration with the Chemical Manufacturers' Association of India, a Technical Information Centre for Chemical Industries is already functioning in Bombay. Such centres are also being planned to be set up at Calcutta and Bangalore.

(6) Dissemination of results of research through publications of periodical bulletins and other journals.

(7) Encouraging visits of the technical personnel from industry to the research laboratories and that of scientists from the research laboratories to the industries concerned.

Production of Cement

7995. Shri Yogendra Sharma: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to cut down the Fourth Plan target for cement production;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the target proposed now; and

(d) how much of this is expected to be produced in the private sector?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). In the draft Fourth Five Year Plan, capacity and production target of 23 and 20 million tonnes respectively has been indicated for cement by 1970-71. According to a recent review made by the Planning Commission, it has been noticed that in view of the general recession in economy, the demand for cement may not arise to 20 million tonnes by 1970-71 as earlier envisaged. The revised estimates of demand for cement will be attempted when a final view has been taken both on the Fourth Plan outlay as well as on sectoral allocations.

(d) Unless the target is finally settled, it is difficult to say how much of that will be produced in the private sector. However, on a rough estimate, about 85 per cent is expected to be produced in the private sector.

Heavy Electrical Plant at Hardwar

7996. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Electricals Equipment Plant at Hardwar was supposed to have a production capacity for 440 M.W. Hydro Electric Units in the Fourth Plan but the actual orders received so far is only for 85 M.W.; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this wide gap?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The orders are based on the hydro-electric schemes to be implemented during the Fourth Plan period, and the generating sets in question, although 5 in number, are in smaller ranges from 4.6 M.W. to 30 M.W.

H.E.L., Bhopal

7997. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to any decision on the question whether to manufacture generators at the Heavy Electricals in Bhopal or to import generators from Canada for use in projects like Idikki Project in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the nature of such decision?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). It is the policy of Government not to allow import of thermal and hydro generating sets if they can be manufactured indigenously. A decision in regard to generators for the Idikki Project is expected soon.

Decontrol of Cement

7998. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level review of the working of cement decontrol scheme since its introduction in January, 1966 was made recently;

(b) if so, what specific aspects were examined and the result thereof; and

(c) Government's decisions in the light thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The review of the working of cement decontrol scheme was made towards the end of 1966. The cement was decontrolled with effect from 1-1-66 subject to a review after a year of the working of decontrol arrangements. The industry gave the following assurances:—

(i) supplies will be made at all rail destinations at the same uniform f.o.r. destination price as existed prior to decontrol subject to such escalation as agreed to by Government for a development element, higher freight and higher excise duty, if any;

(ii) remote areas such as Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Kashmir would continue to receive supplies on the same pattern as hitherto;

(iii) supplies to each State will be maintained at existing levels or improved upon;

(iv) particular attention will be paid to allotment of cement for agricultural purposes;

(v) packing charges will be fixed in accordance with the present formula;

(vi) 50 per cent of the total production of cement by each unit will be reserved for supply to Government indentors under the rate contract;

(vii) dividends will be frozen at the current levels; and

(viii) the net resources generated by the increased price following decontrol will be put into a separate account and withdrawals will be made only for expansion purposes.

The working of the cement decontrol scheme with particular reference to the above assurances was reviewed. It was considered that the cement industry has more or less fulfilled these commitments during the period of review.

(c) It was decided to continue the existing arrangements for price and distribution of cement for at least one more year during 1967.

Ticketless Travel by Government Officials

7999. **Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Ticket Checking Squad detected a Station Master and a Police Officer travelling without tickets at Jullundur and the areas adjacent to it;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the number of Government servants detected travelling without tickets during the last two years?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No. However, a Station Master and some Police Officers were detected travelling without ticket at Muktsar, Mandi Gobindgarh, Maur, Dhablan and Ludhiana stations.

(b) All the officials referred to were produced before the Railway Magistrate and prosecuted.

(c) Separate statistics of Government servants travelling without tickets are not maintained. Only figures of total number of persons travelling without tickets are maintained by the Railways. However, some Government servants do get detected travelling without ticket.

Late Running of 37 Up Punjab Mail

8000. **Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:**
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the late running of 37 Up Punjab Mail (Bombay-Ferozepur) for the last two months;

(b) whether the train is invariably late by 2 to 4 hours every day;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to run duplicate Punjab Mail on the days when the train is unduly late or there is great rush of Passengers?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). 5 Dn/37 Up Bombay V.T.-Ferozepore Punjab Mail arrived the final destination i.e. Ferozepore late by 2 to 4 hours and more, on 14 occasions during the period 1-6-67 to 25-7-67. Causes which contributed to late running of the train were point and signal failures, control failures, flooding of track on the Bombay Division consequent upon heavy rains, heavy incidence of alarm chain pulling occasioned by extra summer rush etc.

(d) To the extent feasible, duplicate Punjab Mail is run from Delhi to Ferozepore whenever the train from Bombay VT. is running excessively

late due to unforeseen causes, such as, accidents, breaches etc. and consequent diversion of train by a longer route and if the traffic offering warrants.

Import of Opthalmic Glass

8001. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri P. N. Solanki:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of opthalmic glass imported during the last three years,

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the existing manufacturing capacity for this item; and

(c) the steps taken to produce it in India so as to save foreign exchange?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The information is as follows:

Value in '1000' of Rs.

Sl. No.	Description	1964-65 Value
1.	Spectacle lenses. . .	20
2.	Optical glass blanks . .	980
	TOTAL .	1000

		1965-66	1966-67
		(Value in '000' of Rs.)	
1.	Optical glass and elements thereof, not optically worked and blanks for corrective spectacles lenses .	1775	1814
2.	Optical elements, unmounted (except elements of optical glass not optically worked) . . .	65	139
	TOTAL .	1840	1953

(b) and (c). An undertaking for the manufacture of opthalmic glass in collaboration with the Government of U.S.S.R. is being established at Durgapur for a capacity of 300 tons per annum.

Instruments Factory, Kotah

8002. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri P. N. Solanki:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay on the Instruments Factory to be set up at Kotah by Government with Russian collaboration;

(b) its rated capacity and items to be manufactured therein; and

(c) when the factory is expected to go into production?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) the total outlay of the project is estimated to be Rs. 7.99 crores.

(b) M/s. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota have been granted an industrial licence for the manufacture of the items indicated in the annexure for capacities shown against each item, (Annexure placed in Library. See No. LT—1337/67).

(c) During 1968.

Manufacture of Compressors and Pumps

8003. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri P. N. Solanki:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for licences for manufacturing large compressors and pumps (over 1000 CFM) that were rejected during last two years;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that even firms having the capacity and know-how for manufacturing these items have been instructed not manufacture these items even though we continue to import these items.

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The licensing of fresh capacity for compressors above 700 cfm. has been banned since January, 1964. The programme of the public sector unit proposed to be put up at Allahabad contemplates manufacture of compressors and pumps of large sizes. In view of this Govt. had not agreed to any other proposal for manufacture of compressors above 700 cfm. The capacity for pumps is not expressed in terms of c.f.m. Applications for manufacture of pumps were considered on merits during the last two years for all types of pumps except for manufacture of water handling pumps for which existing units could meet the demand. No applications for licences for manufacture of large pumps were rejected in the last two years. Since December, 1966 the manufacture of pumps has been excluded from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(c) No, Sir; as stated above capacity had been planned to meet the anticipated demand. Imports are being made pending implementation of the planned capacity.

Late Running of Mehsana-Ajmer Trains on the Western Railway

8004. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri P. N. Solanki:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the frequent late running of the Mehsana-Ajmer 229 Up and 230 Dn. trains on the Western Railway;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) how often in the last six months the trains have been behind schedule; and

(d) the average time of late running during the last six months and in particular at Jawai Bandh, Falna and Rani stations?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The running of this train has been unsatisfactory and was late on an average of 22 to 28 days in a month during the six month ending June'67. The running deteriorated further during the summer months when drought conditions necessitated extra time at stations to supply water by this train.

(d) During the last six months the average late arrival of 229Up|230 Dn. at the final destination works out to 40 minutes and 2 hours and 40 minutes respectively and at Jawai Bandh, Falna and Rani stations as under:—

Ja-wai Bandh.	*Falna*	*Rani.*
229 Up 58 Mts 230 Dn 1 Hr.	1 Hr, 3 Mts.	1 Hr. 3 Mts.
31 Mts.	1 Hr. 36 Mts.	1 Hr. 36 Mts.

Increase in Number of Bogies on Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill Branch

8005. Shri Beni Shanker Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for increasing the number of bogies on the Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill Branch (Eastern Railway) from 4 to 6 in every train by the public of Mandar Hill and on other stations as there is always over-crowding on this line;

(b) if so, whether the management is acceding to their request;

(c) whether it is a fact that though there is an over-crowding on this line, seventy-five per cent of the travelling public enjoy free or concessional ride due to corrupt practices; and

(d) if so, what steps Government are considering to take to stop this free travel?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A recent analysis of utilisation of the existing services running on Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill Branch line section has revealed that but for slight over-crowding noticed at Bhagalpur, the available train accommodation is not fully utilised.

It is not correct that on this Section, 75 per cent of passengers travel without tickets due to corrupt practices. Recent checks made have, however, revealed that there is ticketless travel to the extent of 10 per cent over this section.

(d) Eastern Railway has been asked to intensify ticket checking arrangements on this section.

Wagons, Bogies and Engines on Kangra Valley

8006. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons, passenger bogies and engines which have become outdated and are running on the Kangra Valley (N.G.) Railway;

(b) the number out of them proposed to be replaced during the year 1967-68; and

(c) whether any of the rolling stocks mentioned in para (a) above were replaced during the years 1965-66 or 1966-67?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) It is presumed that the Hon. Member is referring to over-aged rolling stock. While the stipulated code life for providing replacement of wagons, passenger coaches and locomotives of all gauges is 40, 30 and 40 years respectively, due to less wear and tear in the case of Narrow Gauge the policy has been to provide for replacement over 50 years for wagons, 45 years for coaches and 50 years for locomotives, subject also to their condition warranting replacement. On the basis purely of these revised age limits, the position of overage stock on the Kangra Valley section is as follows:

	Wagons	.. 30
	Coaches	.. 15
	Engines	.. 4
(b).	Wagons	.. Nil
	Coaches	.. 6
	Engines	.. Nil
(c)	Wagons	.. Nil
	Coaches	2
	Engines	.. Nil

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड द्वारा बाजारों का सर्वेक्षण

8007. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :**
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अफ्रीका और दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के बाजारों का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड द्वारा भेजे गये प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं : और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड का प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल अफ्रीका और मिडिल ईस्ट के देशों के बाजारों का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए भेजा गया था। प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल ने तुर्की, यूनान, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, सूडान, घाना, इथोपिया, ईस्ट अफ्रीका, ट्यूनीसिया, ईराक, इरान, लेबनान, सीरिया, खाड़ी के देशों और उत्तरी अफ्रीका, के बाजारों का सर्वेक्षण किया । प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल ने रेल की पटरी के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के दूसरे सामान तथा रेलवे को दूसरा सामान निर्यात करने की सम्भावनाओं का भी पता लगाया। प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल जिन देशों में गया उन देशों के रेलवे के तकनीकी अधिकारियों के साथ रेल की पटरी की स्पैस फिकेशन (विशिष्ट विवरण) आदि के बारे में भी विस्तारपूर्वक बातचीत की । उन्होंने उन देशों की वर्तमान रेलवे परियोजनाओं और भविष्य में पूरी होने वाली परियोजनाओं का भी अध्ययन किया ।

प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में निर्यात के तकनीकी और वाणिज्यिक पहलूओं के बारे में कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं जिन पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

निर्यात व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन

8008. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :**
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री:
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या **वाणिज्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्यात व्यापार को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार ने 1966 में कितनी पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित कराई ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इन पत्रिकाओं पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ ; और

(ग) उनकी कितनी प्रतियां छपतीं हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : अपेक्षित जानकारी नीचे दी जाती है :—

किया गया व्यय	कितनी प्रतियां छपती हैं।
लगभग 16,000 रु०	5,000
लगभग 175,000 रु०	3,000
लगभग 120,000 रु०	4,200
लगभग 59,000 रु०	2,200
लगभग 544,284 रु०	4,700

निर्यात व्यापार को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा 1966 में प्रकाशित की गई पत्रिकाएं

(1) इंडिया एक्सपोर्ट्स—त्रैमासिक
(2) फारेन ट्रेड आफ इंडिया—मासिक
(3) जर्नल आफ इण्डस्ट्री एंड ट्रेड—मासिक
(4) इंडिया एक्सपोर्ट सर्विस बुलेटिन—साप्ताहिक
(5) इंडियन ट्रेड जर्नल—साप्ताहिक

Exhibition of Films for Propagating Exports

8009. **Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:**
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Atam Das:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expendi-

tute incurred on the films prepared for propagating our exports in foreign countries;

(b) the names of the countries where these films have been exhibited; and

(c) the effect of the exhibition of these films on the export trade?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The total amount of expenditure incurred on 27 documentary films prepared during 1958-1966 for propagating exports comes to Rs. 12,22,000.

(b) Prints of these films are supplied to India Government Commercial Representatives abroad (list attached) for exhibition. They are also shown at fairs and exhibitions in which India participates.

(c) No specific survey has been conducted.

List of countries where India has got Commercial representatives

United Kingdom, France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, U.S.S.R., Poland, Rumania, Hungary, U. S. A., Canada, British Columbia, Australia, Nigeria, United Arab Republic, Kenya, Ghana, Tanzania, Algeria, Senegal, Morocco, Sudan, Ethipoia, Tunisia, Uganda, Japan, Hong Kong, Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon, Pakistan, Aden, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, Lebanon, Iran and Jordan.

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम द्वारा कोयले का उत्पादन

8010. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा** : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम तथा गैर-सरकारी कोयला खानों ने पृथक-पृथक कोयले का कितना उत्पादन किया ;

(ख) इन दोनों प्रकार की खानों में कुल कितनी पंजी विनियोजित है और उनमें कितने मजदूर हैं तथा कितने अन्य कर्मचारी तथा अधिकारी काम करते हैं ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के सम्बन्ध में बिहार की कोयला खानों के आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) एक विवरण (अनुबद्ध 1) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है (पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—1338/67)

(ख) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम पर लगाई गई कुल लागत पंजी 162 करोड़ रुपये के स्तर की है । राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम की विभिन्न खानों में 734 अधिकारी 11,699 मासिक वेतन वाले कर्मचारी और 50804 दिहाड़ी । काम के हिसाब से पैसों पर काम करने वाले व्यक्ति हैं । गैर-सरकारी खानों के विषय में इस प्रकार की सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है ।

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में बिहार में राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम की कोयला खानों तथा गैर सरकारी पक्ष की कोयला खानों द्वारा पैदा किये गये कोयले की मात्रा का ब्यौरा विवरण के अनुबद्ध 2में है । राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास की बिहार में स्थित कोयला खानों पर लगाई गई कुल पूंजी लागत 96 करोड़ रुपये के स्तर की है । राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम की बिहार में स्थित विभिन्न कोयला खानों में 461 अधिकारी, 6880 मासिक वेतन वाले कर्मचारी, और 34,950 दिहाड़ी । फुटकल दर पर काम करने वाले व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं । गैर-सरकारी खानों के विषय में इस प्रकार की सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है ।

Casual labour in Jaipur Division of Western Railway

8011. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the casual labour in Jaipur Division of the Western Railway are employed against permanent posts;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that most of them have put in more than 8 years of service;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such casual labour are not even provided with the primary facilities of medical education, Employees Provident Fund, Employees Insurance etc;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide such facilities to the casual labour on the Railways; and

(e) if so, when?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha) (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). According to rules, such of the casual labourers in the open line of the Railway as have put in six months continuous service in works other than Projects are entitled to all the rights and privileges (except pensionary benefits) as admissible to temporary railway servants. It is not proposed to extend these benefits to casual labour engaged for less than six months' duration at a time.

Coal Production

8013. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal production in the country has increased recently;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to export the surplus coal, after meeting the full domestic demands;

(c) if so, the names of countries to which the coal will be exported; and

(d) the expected foreign exchange to be earned?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a progressive increase in the production of coal during the last 2 years.

(b) to (d). India is already exporting annually about 2 lakh tons of coal to Burma and 1·5 lakh tons of coal to Ceylon. The possibilities of selling surplus Indian coals both coking and non-coking to neighbouring countries like Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia are being explored. Until firm contracts are secured in these markets it is not possible to estimate the foreign exchange earnings from these exports.

Shortage of Battery Cells in Delhi

8014. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri D. Amat:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of battery cells used in torches and transistor sets in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). No, Sir, but due to a shut down in the Calcutta factory of Messrs. Union Carbide there has been an interruption in the supply which has led to a report of some shortages, which are expected to be removed as soon as supplies by Union Carbide are resumed which should be possible shortly, since the factory has recommenced production.

Abolition of Control over Coal Prices

8015. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish control over prices of coal;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the steps taken to see that there is no increase in prices after decontrol?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Government have decontrolled with effect from the 24th July, 1967, the prices of all grades of coal and distribution control over all grades of coal except coking coal required by metallurgical industries.

(b) A comprehensive review is being made of the Colliery Control Order. A review simultaneously is being undertaken of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act and the Rules framed thereunder. A decision has also been taken to do away with grading of coals on the basis of wagon and stack samples. Grading however of the coal seams in the collieries will continue to be done as hitherto. Further, with a view to bring about a voluntary regulation of movement and production, etc. of coking coals, it is proposed to set up a "Coking Coal Consultative Committee" comprising of the representatives of coal and steel industry in the public and private sectors.

(c) Since decontrol, the price of coal will be determined by the natural forces of demand and supply.

Employment of Weavers

8016. Shri S. M. Solanki: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Weavers are suffering from unemployment due to the existence of textile mills over the last decade;

(b) whether Government propose to encourage powerloom industries by giving powerlooms to Weavers on a priority basis with subsidy; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, but no subsidy is to be given for the installation of powerlooms.

(c) The steps taken to encourage powerloom industry include the following:—

(i) Powerloom industry has been declared as a small scale industry and made eligible for financial assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act and from other financing agencies.

(ii) The States and Union Territories have been allocated 1,10,000 powerlooms for installation during the fourth five year Plan. In the matter of distribution of these powerlooms, they have been advised to give preference to handloom weavers.

(iii) Handloom cooperatives installing powerlooms have been made eligible to financial assistance from the Government in the form of loans for the purchase of powerlooms and tapering management grant for three years.

(iv) Substantial concessions have also been given by way of differential excise duties on yarn consumed by and cloth produced by the cotton powerloom industry.

Spinning Mill in Manipur

8017. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed project

for a Spinning Mill in the Union Territory of Manipur has been shelved;

(b) if not, what is the position now; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed and the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). Because of cotton shortage in the country, setting up of new cotton spinning or weaving units, is not being encouraged as a matter of fact, the machine activity in cotton textile mills throughout the country has had to be curtailed since December, 1966, in order to conserve the stocks of cotton. In view of this, it has not been possible to accept the proposal for setting up a spinning mill in Manipur, for the present.

With prospects of a better crop in the coming season and liberal imports of cotton, it is expected to tide over the existing cotton shortage and to return normal working of the mills in the near furture. The proposal for setting up a spinning mill in Manipur will then be re-examined.

Handloom Products manufactured in Manipur

8018. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of handloom products manufactured in Manipur in 1966-67;

(b) the quantity of different counts of yarn used in handlooms;

(c) the amount given during the said period to Manipur for developing handloom; and

(d) the quota of yarns supplied to Manipur, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi) (a) 45 million meters.

(b) 1 million bundles of 5 kgs. each of different counts.

(c) Rs. 144,583.

(d) There is no control on yarn. Hence no quota of yarn was supplied.

Cement Factory in Manipur

8019. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued a licence for the proposed cement factory in the Union Territory of Manipur;

(b) the capacity of the proposed factory; and

(c) when and where the construction work of the said factory is to be started and when it is to be completed?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). As the cement industry has been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, it is no longer necessary for anyone to obtain a licence from the Central Government for the setting up of a cement factory. The Government of Manipur is understood to be examining the question of setting up of a cement factory at Litan with an annual capacity of 30,000 tonnes.

कागज बनाने के कारखाने

8020. श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कागज बनाने के कुल कितने मिल हैं, और उनमें ऐसे मिल कितने हैं, जो ऐसे लोगों के हैं जो एक से अधिक मिलों के मालिक हैं और ऐसे प्रत्येक मिल का विवरण क्या है ;

(ख) सम्पूर्ण देश को प्रति वर्ष कितने कागज की आवश्यकता होती है और इन मिलों में वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है ; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में किस किस स्थान पर कागज बनाने के मिल स्थापित करने का विचार है और उन पर कुल कितना धन खर्च होने की संभावना है तथा उन में कितनी मात्रा में कागज बनाया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) 56 । कागज के वर्तमान कारखानों में से ऐसा कोई भी कारखाना नहीं है जिसका मालिक एक से अधिक कारखानों का मालिक हो । फिर भी कुछ कम्पनियां ऐसी हैं जो प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियां हैं या मिश्रित पूंजी की कम्पनियां हैं जिनका प्रबन्ध उन्हीं प्रबन्ध एजेंटों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

(ख) समूचे देश की कागज की वार्षिक आवश्यकता 6,00,000 मी० टन के लगभग है । 1966 में वर्तमान कागज के कारखानों का कुल उत्पादन 5,83,000 मी० टन था ।

(ग) जहां तक सरकारी क्षेत्र का संबंध है चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दो से लेकर तीन कागज/लूगदी/अखबारी कागज संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने की संभावना अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है और इस समय उनकी लागत तथा स्थान के बारे में निश्चित रूप से कुछ भी नहीं कहा जा सकता है। जहां तक गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र का संबंध है, कागज उद्योग को उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के उपबन्धों से अब मुक्त कर दिया गया है । ऐसा लगता है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में इस क्षेत्र में कोई नया कारखाना स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना नहीं जान पड़ती है ।

सीमेंट बनाने के कारखाने

8021. **श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा :**
श्री न० कु० सांघी :
श्री केशव देव :
श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव :
श्री धीरेन्द्रनाथ देव :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सीमेंट बनाने वाले कारखानों की कुल संख्या कितनी है, उनके नाम क्या हैं ; वह कहां-कहां पर हैं तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक का अलग-अलग वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना-कितना है ;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश की सीमेंट संबंधी आवश्यकता कुल कितनी होगी तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुल कितने सीमेंट की खपत हुई ; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में सीमेंट बनाने वाले कितने कारखाने स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है, वे कहां कहां पर लगाये जायेंगे तथा उन पर कितनी लागत आयेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । (**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—1339/67**) जिसमें (i) सीमेंट के विद्यमान कारखानों, उनके स्थापना स्थान और वार्षिक क्षमता तथा (ii) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकारी एवं गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किये जाने वाले नए कारखानों का विस्तार आदि दिखाया गया है ।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में देश को सीमेंट की आवश्यकता लगभग 200 लाख मी० टन होगी । तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सीमेंट की कुल खपत 456 लाख मी० टन थी ।

कम्पनियों का कार्य संचालन

8022. **श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा सनवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कितने सरकारी उपक्रम और कितनी पब्लिक लिमिटेड तथा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियां पंजीबद्ध है तथा 31 मार्च, 1967 को इन उपक्रमों तथा कम्पनियों की कुल अधिकृत तथा प्रदत्त पूंजी कितनी कितनी थी ;

(ख) इस समय प्रबन्ध-अभिकरण द्वारा चलाई जा रही पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियां कितनी हैं और उनकी प्रदत्त पूंजी कितनी कितनी है, और ऐसे दस प्रमुख प्रबन्ध-अभिकरणों के नाम क्या हैं जो सबसे अधिक कम्पनियों का प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) 31 मार्च, 1967 को पूरे होने वाले वर्ष में पब्लिक लिमिटेड, प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियों तथा सरकारी उपक्रमों ने कितना कितना लाभ दिखाया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सनवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1967 तक, कार्यरत सरकारी उपक्रम, (कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 617 के अन्तर्गत परिभाषित) कुल 1355.3 करोड़ रुपयों की प्रदत्त पूंजी सहित, 233 थे। पब्लिक लिमिटेड गैर सरकारी कम्पनियों की संख्या इस तिथि तक 6311 थी। इन कम्पनियों की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी का योग 1441.6 करोड़ रूपये था। प्राइवेट लिमिटेड गैर-सरकारी कार्यरत कम्पनियों की संख्या 20,703 थी तथा उनकी कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी 310.3 करोड़ रूपये थी। अधिकृत पूंजी संबंधी आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किये गये हैं, इसलिये प्राप्य नहीं।

(ख) वर्तमान समय में, 683 पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियां, 493.4 करोड़ रुपयों की प्रदत्त पूंजी सहित, प्रबन्धक अभिकरणों द्वारा चलाई जा रही है। दस शीर्षस्थ प्रबन्ध अभिकरण कम्पनियां नीचे अंकित हैं :—

क्रम संख्या	कम्पनी का नाम	प्रबंधित कम्पनियों की संख्या
1.	बिड़ला ब्रादर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	10
2.	मैकनील एण्ड बारी लिमिटेड	10
3.	एन्ड्रयूले एंड कम्पनी लिमिटेड	9
4.	विलियमसन मागोर एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड .	9
5.	बिड़ला ग्वालियर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	8
6.	किलिक इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	8
7.	करम चन्द थापर एण्ड ब्रादर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड .	8
8.	डकन ब्रादर्स एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड . .	8
9.	जारडायन हैल्डरसन लिमिटेड	8
10.	एल० एण्ड टी० मैनेजमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड .	7

(ग) अधिकांश कम्पनियों द्वारा, 31 मार्च, 1967 को समाप्त वर्ष के, संतुलन-पत्र मिसिल नहीं किये गये हैं, अतः आवश्यक सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है।

Tungabhadra Pulp and Board Mills, Ltd., Munirabad

8023. **Shri S. A. Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tungabhadra Pulp and Board Mills, Ltd., Munirabad, District Raichur, Mysore State has raised a loan from the Mysore State Financial Corporation, Bangalore;

(b) if so, the amount of loan so taken and when;

(c) the date on which this company was registered and the date of starting the manufacturing process; and

(d) the share capital raised and details of the secured and unsecured liabilities of the company?

The Minister of Industrial Development and company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Closure of Tungabhadra Pulp and Board Mills, Ltd.

8024. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tungabhadra Pulp and Board Mills Ltd., Munirabad, Raichur District, Mysore State, has been closed down;

(b) if so, from what date and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of labourers thrown out of employment?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 27-4-67. The reasons for the closure, as reported by the Mills, are said to be serious labour problems and heavy incidence of excise duty on boards.

(c) About 390.

M.S.K. Mills Ltd., Gulbarga

8025. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the M.S.K. Mills Ltd., Gulbarga is closed, if so, since when and the number of workers thrown out of employment;

(b) whether the mill was managed by the State Government and if so the amount invested so far by the State Government;

(c) whether there is any proposal to include this mill under "Sick Mills" and start the mill; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The mills closed down on the 29th June, 1967, rendering 2,335 workers jobless.

(b) The Government of Mysore holds 51 per cent shares of the mill company and they have rendered financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 171.59 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The matter will be considered after the proposed Bill enabling the Government to take over closed mills and those likely to close down is passed.

रेलवे ट्रालियां चलाना

8026. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि रेल की पटरियों पर ट्रालियां मनुष्यों द्वारा धकेली जाती हैं जो अमानवीय कार्य है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वर्तमान ट्रालियों के स्थान पर मोटर से चलने वाली ट्रालियां चलाने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). निरीक्षण के काम आने वाली केवल "हल्की" ट्रालियां ही हाथ से चलायी जाती हैं। इन्हें एक बार में दो आदमी धकेलते हैं और बहुत अधिक जोर नहीं लगाना पड़ता। लेकिन, फिर भी हर ट्राली के साथ चार आदमी रखे जाते हैं। अतः इन ट्रालियों को हाथ से चलाना अमानवीय नहीं है। इनकी जगह इंजन-चालित ट्राली चलाने का कोई विचार नहीं है, क्योंकि वे केवल अधिक खर्चीली ही नहीं होतीं बल्कि उनकी अपनी सीमाएं भी हैं, जिसकी वजह से उनका उपयोग सीमित पैमाने पर ही हो सकता है।

Economy in Railway Board's Office

8027. Shri D. N. Patodia: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have undertaken an economy drive and have demoted a number of officials to the next below posts;

(b) whether the Board have under consideration any proposal to abolish the practice of paying special pay to highly paid officials and to cut down expenditure on travel by officials; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken in these directions?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) In order to streamline the administration at various levels on the Railways and to effect economy in administrative expenditure, a review of workload of and justification for various posts has been undertaken and, as a result thereof, *inter-alia*, six posts of Assistant Directors/Under Secretaries etc., and fourteen posts of Section Officers were surrendered. Consequent on the surrender of these posts, certain reversions have taken place.

(b) and (c). Special pay has been attached to posts of Directors, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors etc., in view of the higher responsibilities shouldered by these officers in the Railway Board and at present there is no proposal to review this. The expenditure on TA and DA is kept down to the barest minimum. From August, 1966, the maximum incidental charges admissible to the officers during Air journeys on tour has been reduced to Rs. 20 from Rs. 30 for each journey.

Spray Steel Making Process

8028. Shri D. N. Patodia: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British metallurgists have evolved a new process of steel making called the spray steel making which is cheaper both in capital cost and production expenses;

(b) whether the process has been tested in India;

(c) the advantages of this new process over the existing process; and

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to introduce the same in the public sector industries?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The British Iron and Steel Research Association (BISRA) claim to have developed a new process of steel making called the spray steel making process. They further claim that capital cost is lower than in other steel making units of comparable capacity, provided engineering difficulties are overcome.

(b) No, Sir. This process is still under experimentation and in early stages of commercial development in U.K.

(c) The process is intrinsically continuous with the advantages inherent in a continuous process of production. Apart from lower investment costs and higher production rates, it is stated that less consumption of refractories is involved.

(d) At present it appears too premature to assess this process for commercial exploitation in India until full details of the commercial success of this process in U.K. and other countries are available. At its present stage, the process is more suited to small capacity plants. The developments, however, are being carefully followed with the aim of introducing, wherever commercially feasible, such processes which can achieve savings in costs of investment and production.

Special Pay and Allowances in Railway Board's Office

8029. Shri D. N. Patodia: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Officers who are

drawing special pay and allowances in the Railway Board's Office;

(b) the total amount of the late duty allowance that was paid during the last one year; and

(c) the total amount of saving that the Board contemplate to effect by demoting Assistants and U.D.Cs. under the economy drive?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 136 officers draw special pay on date.

(b) The amount of overtime allowance paid during the year 1966-67 was Rs. 3,46,118.

(c) As a result of the review of the workload of and justification for various posts undertaken by the Railway Board in order to effect economy in the administrative expenditure, six posts of Assistant Directors/Under Secretaries etc. and fourteen posts of Section Officers have been given up and consequent on this, certain reversions of Assistants, U.D.Cs. etc. have taken place. As a result of the surrender of the above mentioned posts, it is estimated that a saving of Rs. 2.6 lakhs per annum will accrue.

Prices of Billets

8030. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri D. N. Potodia:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last meeting of the Iron and Steel Advisory Council, an assurance was given that the Joint Plants Committee would review the position and bring down the prices of billets;

(b) whether the re-rollers have represented to Government that unless the price of billets is reduced or additional subsidy given for the export of re-roller items, exports during 1967-68 are likely to be affected grievously; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in dealing with the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The cash assistance has been increased for exports of bars and rounds effected on or after 2-5-67, from which date the price of billets was increased.

Closing of Hotgi-Sholapur M.G. Line (C. Rly.)

8031. Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Southern Railway has taken a decision to close Hotgi-Sholapur metre gauge line; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Silk Ties

8032. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the silk ties from Lucknow and other parts of India are exported to the United States; and

(b) if so, the total annual export of silk ties to the United States and other countries and how much foreign exchange is earned thereby?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Indian Silk ties are exported to the U.S.A. There are, however, no exports of silk ties from Lucknow as such.

(b) Separate figures of export to the United States and other countries are not available. The total foreign exchange earned by export of silk ties

during 1965, 1966 and January-June 1967 was 36,000; 34,000 and 21,000 U.S. dollars respectively.

Glaxo and Tri Sure India (Pvt.) Ltd., Bombay

8033. **Shri M. Meghachandra:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licences were issued to foreign companies to set up factories in India on the specific condition that within five years they should have Indian share holders;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many such foreign companies including Glaxo and Tri Sure India (Pvt.) Ltd., Bombay have violated the undertaking; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to compel those Companies to honour their commitments?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hindustan Motors Ltd.

8034. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any import licence was granted to Hindustan Motors Ltd. during October, 1959;

(b) if so, the items and total value covered in that licence;

(c) the terms and conditions governing the grant of the said import licence;

(d) whether importation of the items covered in the aforesaid licence was banned; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and from which date?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (e). An import licence was issued to M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. in October, 1959. As a case has been filed in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta on 3-6-1967 regarding alleged misuse of this licence, the matter is sub-judice.

दक्षिण रेलवे के मद्रास डिविजन के कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा महंगाई भत्ते की मांग

8035. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी ।
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण रेलवे के मद्रास डिवीजन के कर्मचारी संघ ने महंगाई भत्ते सम्बन्धी अपनी मांग मनवाने के लिये हड़ताल करने का निश्चय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० म० पूनाचा) : (क) दक्षिण रेलवे में "वर्कर्स युनियन" नाम की कोई ट्रेड युनियन नहीं है । लेकिन सदर्न रेलवे मजदूर युनियन की मंडलीय परिषद् ने इस आशय का एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था ।

(ख) यह मन्त्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में एक पक्षीय निर्णय नहीं ले सकता, क्योंकि यह प्रश्न केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित है । इस विषय में निकट भविष्य में निर्णय हो जाने की आशा है, जो रेल कर्मचारियों पर भी समान रूप से लागू होगा ।

Export of Manganese Ore

8036. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission had been given by MMTC. to one of the Indian

producers of manganese ore to sell its ore directly in the world market;

(b) if so, whether it violates or circumvents the canalization order of Government;

(c) whether Government propose to give such facilities to other producers of manganese ore also; and

(d) if so, whether it will not be desirable to do away with canalization?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Export of Manganese Ore to U.S.A.

8037. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of sales of manganese ore to U.S.A. when such sales were made directly to the consumers under the agency system and after the abolition of the agency system in later half of 1966;

(b) whether it is a fact that as a result of this change-over, the sale of manganese ore to U.S.A. has declined considerably; and

(c) the considerations which prevailed with the MMTC. to discontinue the agency system in USA and whether the approval of Government was taken to such a course?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Sales concluded in U.S.A. through Agents were 73,000 tons and 42,500 tons in 1965 and 1966 respectively. After abolition of the agency system with effect from 1-1-67, sales in 1967 (first half only) have increased to 95,000 tons.

(b) No, Sir, instead, the sales have increased.

(c) The agency system was discontinued by the MMTC when it proved ineffective in increasing sales. Government approval is not necessary in such business operations of the Corporation.

Export of Ferrogenous Ore to Japan

8086. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale price of the Indian ferrogenous ore to Japan in 1967 has been reduced by Sh. 3½ per ton over the price of 1966, when the world prices had remained stable and if so, what consideration prompted M. M. T. C. to concede this concession;

(b) whether the Chairman, MMTC made a statement in Japan before the representatives of Steel Mills and later in India before the meeting of the Manganese Ore Consultative Committee that it was very unrealistic and unethical on the part of the M.M.T.C. to have charged a very high price in 1966 and if so, whether it was in justification of the concession conceded and whether Government approve of such a statement; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Chairman, MMTC in the meeting of the CCMO held on the 10th April again made a statement of his intention to further lower the price by Sh. 4|5, if so, whether such a statement will not weaken our bargaining position *vis-a-vis* the foreign buyers?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Sale price of ferrogenous iron ore to Japan was increased from Sh. 75½ in 1965 to Sh. 93 per ton in 1966, Japan reduced its purchases from India in 1966 due to this increase in price and made purchases from other countries. For securing long term contracts and for persuading Japanese interests to buy larger quantities in 1967, a decrease in prices of Sh. 3½ per ton was agreed to. The 1967 price is higher by Sh. 4 per ton as compared to that of 1965.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Export of Manganese Ore

8039. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sales of Indian Manganese ore which registered substantial increase in 1964 and 1965 declined in 1966 and 1967 when there was no recession in the world market;

(b) if so, the extent of decline and whether this decline is attributable to mishandling of the manganese ore trade by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of foreigners and people from trade have complained to Government regarding functioning of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation; if so, the action taken by Government; and

(d) whether most of the consumers particularly in Common Market have written off India as a reliable and stable source of supplies?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Export of manganese ore during the last 6 years are given below:

Year	Qty. (000 Tons)
1962	908
1963	932
1964	1569
1965	1422
1966	1214
1967 (upto June)	650 (estimated)

Exports during 1962 and 1963 were comparatively low. Substantial increase in exports during 1964 and 1965 was secured through barter and link deals. Since 1966 sales on barter etc. have been stopped in order to place the export trade on a more stable basis. Further, there was a temporary period of uncertainty following devaluation which also affected this trade. Exports however are picking up again. There has been no mishandling of the trade by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Manganese Ore Suppliers

8040. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the sums of money that have been advanced by the M.M.T.C. by way of clean advance to the manganese ore suppliers;

(b) the policy followed by the M.M.T.C. in making these advances;

(c) whether these advances have been made to parties whose performances have been very unsatisfactory and who already owe large sums to the Corporation;

(d) whether it is a fact that these advances have been made to chosen few; and

(e) if so, whether Government consider these loans as secured?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Rs. 65,47,950 upto June, 1967.

(b) and (e). All suppliers of Manganese Ore to the MMTC are eligible to take such advances. Supplier's past performance, credit worthiness, production capacity and firm contracts for supply of Manganese Ore to MMTC are all taken into account by the corporation in making these advances; the loans being adjusted proportionately against deliveries of the ore. Adequate collateral securities are taken by the MMTC where considered necessary and all possible safeguards are also taken to ensure the recovery of the clean loans.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

जमालपुर के रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन

8041. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जमालपुर (पूर्वी रेलवे) के रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने हाल ही में अधिकारियों के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था और यह मांग की थी कि उन्हें तीन महीने का वेतन अकाल-भत्ते के रूप में दिया जाये और इसे 36 मासिक किस्तों में वसूल किया जावे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या रेलवे कर्मचारियों को अकाल भत्ता देने का सरकार का विचार है, जैसा कि अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा): (क) कोई प्रदर्शन नहीं किया गया, लेकिन मई, 67 में एक अभ्यावेदन दिया गया था।

(ख) ये आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि जो रेल-कर्मचारी सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र में तैनात हैं या जिनके परिवार ऐसे क्षेत्र में रहते हैं, उन्हें तीन महीने का वेतन अग्रिम के रूप में दे दिया जावे। यह अग्रिम वेतन 24 किस्तों में वसूल किया जायेगा।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

General Manager and Chief Superintendent of Durgapur Steel Plant

8042. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Manager of the Durgapur Steel Plant was asked to resign on the 17th July, 1967;

(b) whether the Chief Superintendent of the Coke Ovens Plant has also been served with a termination notice; and

(c) if so, the charges against them and whether any inquiries were instituted against the above officers?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir. It was decided to remove the present General Manager of Durgapur Steel Plant and HSL had decided to terminate his contract of service with effect from the 19th July, 1967. He was, however, given the choice to resign earlier, if he wanted to. On the 18th July, 1967, he obtained interim injunction orders from the Calcutta High Court restraining the Government and HSL from removing him from the post of General Manager. The matter is at present *sub-judice*.

(b) It was also decided to terminate the services of the Chief Superintendent (Coke & Iron), Durgapur Steel Plant with effect from the 19th July, 1967. He, however, tendered his resignation from the service of HSL and was relieved on the 19th July.

(c) Does not arise. The President has the authority to remove the General Manager under Article 97(A) of the Articles of Association of HSL. HSL decided to terminate their contract of services in terms of his Agreement with the Company.

उत्तर रेलवे में संस्कृत जानने वाले चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

8043. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे

में कुछ ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जो संस्कृत में शास्त्री तथा साहित्य रत्न हैं, किन्तु अंग्रेजी न जानने के कारण पिछले 18–20 वर्षों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कमचारियों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) ऊंचे पदों पर उनकी पदोन्नति करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग) सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

गुना-माक्सी रेलवे परियोजना

8044. **श्री टी० पी० शाह :**
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुना-माक्सी रेलवे परियोजना पर कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों में सेवा से हटाये गये मजदूरों की, वर्गवार, संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) उन्हें हटाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा): (क) 130 .

(ख) शून्य । लेकिन कुछ अस्थायी निर्माण कर्मचारियों को कार्यमुक्त करना पड़ा ।

(ग) निर्माण-कार्य का पूरा हो जाना ।

Export of Salt

8045. **Shri S. K. Sambandhan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5756 on the 14th July, 1967 and state:

(a) the quantity of salt exported from each of the ports in the country;

(b) whether there was any complaint from any foreign buyer about the quality of the salt exported from any port; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The quantities of salt exported from each of the ports in the country against the last contract dated 30th September, 1966 are as follows:

Ports	Quantity (in M/Tons) shipped upto June, 1967
1. Navlakhi	38,865
2. Jakharu	15,358
3. Salaya	14,332
4. Kandla	46,767
5. Bedi/Jamnagar	63,365
6. Jaffrabad	6,967
7. Mundra	21,422
8. P. A. Victor	15,770
9. Porbandar	15,126
10. Bherai	7,350
11. Sikka	8,504
TOTAL	253,826

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

रेलवे की आवश्यकता वाले पूंजीगत माल के निर्माण में मन्दी

8048. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** :क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के पूंजीगत माल के निर्माण में 33 प्रतिशत कटौती की जाने के परिणामस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिकतर

सहायक उद्योगों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है और उनमें से अनेक उद्योग बन्द हो गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मन्दी को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जिस पूंजीगत माल में लगने वाले सामान की सप्लाई आम तौर पर सहायक उद्योगों द्वारा की जाती है, उसके निर्माण के लिए चालू वर्ष में रेलवे के आर्डरों में कोई कटौती नहीं की गयी है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में संसद कार्य सहायक (पार्लियामेंटरी असिस्टेंट)

8049. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :**
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री रामजी राम :
श्री रवि राव :
श्री शिव चरण लाल :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या **इस्पात, खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय में संसद्-कार्य सहायकों के कितने पद हैं;

(ख) इन पदों पर कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं और कब से;

(ग) क्या कोई ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो इस पद पर तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशानुसार ऐसे व्यक्तियों का तबादला करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात, खान और धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) दो।

(ख) दो-एक दिसम्बर, 1956 से और दूसरा अप्रैल 1964 से।

(ग) दो।

(घ) और (ङ). इस समय इन पदों पर काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों का तबादला करने को कोई विचार नहीं है। गृह मन्त्रालय का निर्दिष्ट आदेश सुझाव के रूप में दिया गया है और तबादला करने अथवा न करने का फैसला काम को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के हित को देखते हुये किया जाता है;

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में संसद-कार्य सहायक (पार्लियामेंटरी असिस्टेंट)

8050. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :**
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री रामजी राम :
श्री रवि राय :
श्री शिव चरण लाल :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय में संसद्-कार्य सहायकों के कितने पद हैं;

(ख) इन पदों पर कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और कब से;

(ग) क्या ऐसे पदों पर कोई व्यक्ति तीन वर्ष से भी अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशानुसार ऐसे व्यक्तियों का तबादला करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) एक।

(ख) एक व्यक्ति, 28 जन, 1966 से।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Cement Manufacturing Units in Andhra Pradesh

8051. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation by the Cement Corporation of India regarding the feasibility of setting up a cement manufacturing unit at Yerraguntta in Cuddapah district (Andhra Pradesh) has since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether the Cement Corporation of India propose to take up the work of setting up a cement manufacturing unit at Yerraguntta on its own; and

(d) if not, whether any private parties would be asked to take up the work?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The prospecting report is yet under preparation.

(c) and (d). The question of setting up a cement factory in the area will be considered after receipt of the detailed project report from Cement Corporation of India, taking into account the financial resources available with the Corporation and claims of other suitable locations. Since the industry has been decontrolled any private party can set up a cement factory in Yerraguntta.

Absorption of surplus Workers on Nationalisation of N.G. Sections

8052. Shri K. Haldar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have assured the West Bengal Finance and Transport Minister that it would consider the cases of re-employment of 1,500 workers, recently declared surplus after nationalisation of some narrow gauge sections; and

(b) if so, whether the continuity of service of those workers will be maintained?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No narrow gauge sections have been nationalised recently, but management of Ahmedpur-Katwa and Bankura Damodar River Railways has been assumed by Government w.e.f. 1st July, 1967. The total number of workers of these two Railways was about 800. Such of the staff of the two Railways as have been found suitable for employment on the Eastern and South-Eastern Railways in accordance with the terms and conditions decided upon by Government, and who have accepted employment on the said terms and conditions, have been taken over for employment.

(b) The service of the permanent staff of Ahmedpur-Katwa and Bankura-Damodar River Railways after their absorption, on the Eastern or the South Eastern Railway, will be treated as continuous for certain specified purposes.

Diesel Locomotive for Cochin Mail

8053. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce diesel locomotive for the Cochin Mail; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Export of Mineral Ore

8054. Shri Sequeira: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the tonnage and value of mineral ores exported through Marmagoa

Port by the State Trading Corporation and by other exporters separately in 1966-67; and

(b) the demurrage paid at the same port during the same year by the State Trading Corporation and other exporters separately in terms of rupees and dollars?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The export of mineral ore is made by Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation and not by State Trading Corporation.

	Year	*Quantity*	*Value*
			Rs. crores
Exports by MMTC	1966-67	2·8 M. Tonnes	10.42
Exports by other exporters	1966-67	5·4 M. Tonnes	21·45

(b) M.M.T.C. has paid demurrage of Rs. 88,998 ($11,866). No information is available about demurrages paid by other exporters.

Trade Attaches Abroad

8055. Shri Sequeira:
Shri S. Kundu:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of enquiries received through our trade Attaches abroad in each of the last five years;

(b) the percentage of such enquiries which resulted in export orders;

(c) the value of such orders; and

(d) the percentage of the value of such orders to the total increase in exports in each of the five years?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The number of enquiries received during the last five years are:

Year	*No. of enquiries*
1962	7154
1963	7451
1964	7143
1965	5693
1966	5756

(b) to (d). Not available as results or outcome of enquiries are not communicated by the applicants.

Zinc Factory in Kenya

8056. Shri D. Amat:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri M. Majhi:
Shri D. D. Jena:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Biju Patnaik, ex-Chief Minister of Orissa has set up a Zinc factory in Kenya (South Africa);

(b) if so, the nature of the assistance extended to him by Government; and

(c) whether it is on private basis or with collaboration of any other country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir. No Zinc factory has been set up by Shri Biju Patnaik in Kenya.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Fast Train between Palwal and Ballabgarh

8057. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a trial run for the fastest train was conducted between Palwal and Ballabgarh by the Research Designs and Standards Organisation of the Railways; and

(b) if so, the results achieved?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Trials were conducted recently by the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation of the Railways on the section between Palwal and Ballabgarh on the Down Line between Mathura and Delhi with a diesel WDM4 locomotive hauling one ICF (all-coil) coach and an oscillograph car at speeds upto a maximum of 136 kmph.

(b) Preliminary analysis of the results indicate that the trial runs were satisfactory upto the maximum tested speed. Detailed analysis of the trials is in progress.

Kannan Devan Hill Produce Company Ltd.

8058. Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri K. Anirudhan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kannan Devan Hill Produce Company Ltd., Munnar is negotiating to sell its estates;

(b) whether Government are aware that the KDHP is negotiating with the Raja of Poonjar to purchase the Janmam right of the estates property and as to straighten the documents for the sale of the Estates; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to nationalise this Foreign Company without paying compensation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Government have no information on the subject.

(c) Does not arise.

Grant of Merit Certificates for Best Maintained Gangs by P.W.Is. and A.P.W.Is. on the Northern Railway

8059. Shri Ishaq Sambhali: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cash awards and merit certificates are issued to the best maintained gangs of Permanent Way Inspectors on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not awarding the merit certificates to P.W.Is. and A.P.W.Is. in the Lucknow Division of the Northern Railway in 1966-67?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes. Cash awards are given to the best maintained gangs, and merit certificates are issued to the Permanent Way Inspectors/Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors.

(b) On the Lucknow Division, cash awards to the gangs have already been given during the last Railway Week. Merit certificates to the deserving Permanent Way Inspectors, and Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors, are under issue.

Export of Ivory

8060. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the present cost of a killo of ivory and its cost five years ago;

(b) the total value of ivory articles exported during 1966;

(c) whether Government have any arrangement for pre-export quality control; and

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that articles made out of camel bone are being exported as ivory goods and vice-versa?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The present market price of ivory varies from Rs. 135 to Rs. 200 per kilo as against Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 per kilo, five years ago.

(b) Rs. 7,13 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Geological Survey of U.P.

8061. Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of U.P. has been conducted by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if so, when and the areas covered thereby; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The geological survey in Uttar Pradesh by the Geological Survey of India has been in progress since the last few decades. So far parts of Almora, Nainital, Dehra Dun, Tehri and Pauri Garhwal, Uttarkashi and Pithoragarh districts, comprising about 45 per cent of the area covered by the U.P. Himalayas and parts of Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Mirzapur, Allahabad and Varansi districts comprising 73 per cent of the total area in South U.P. have been geologically mapped on various scales.

(c) As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India limestone and dolomite, marbles, magnesite, phosphorite, glass sands, gypsum, talc, andalusite, asbestos, copper-lead-zinc ores, iron ore, ochres, clays, besides building stores and road metals have been located.

Approximate quantities of reserves of some of the important minerals investigated by the Geological Survey of India in recent years in Uttar Pradesh is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-1340/67].

Heavy Industries and Industrial Units in U.P.

8062. Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P. Government have urged the Centre to locate some heavy industries and industrial units in U.P. during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the industries suggested by the State Government;

(c) the amount to be invested thereon; and

(d) the details of the heavy industries and industrial units proposed to be established during the above period?

The Minister of Indusrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No specific request was received by the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs from the Uttar Pradesh Government for establishment of any heavy industries or industrial units in the State during 1967-68.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Several projects are currently under implementation in the State, of which the following projects are expected to be completed during 1967-68:—

1. Antibiotics Factory, Rishikesh.
2. Fertilizer Factory, Gorakhpur.
3. Bharat Heavy Electricals, Hardwar.

Development of Small-Scale Industries in U.P.

8063. Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the decontrol of steel and cement, the essential raw materials in the form of steel, cement and tin is not easily available to small scale industries in U.P.;

(b) if so, how many industries are threatened with closure due to diffi-

culty in procurement of raw materials to run the industries; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the position?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mineral Survey of U.P.

8064. **Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for mineral survey and exploitation in Uttar Pradesh has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). A scheme for mineral exploration in Uttar Pradesh by the Geological Survey of India during 1967-68 has been finalised. This includes geological mapping and preliminary mineral investigations in parts of Nainital, Almora, Pauri (Garhwal), Tehri, Uttarkashi, Dehra Dun, Jhansi, Hamirpur Mirzapur and Banda districts; detailed investigations for copper, lead and strategic minerals in parts of Pithoragarh, Almora, Chamoli and Pauri districts; limestone, dolomite talc and magnesite in Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Almora districts; and intensified exploration, including drilling, exploratory mining and beneficiation tests for phosphorite in Dehra Dun and Tehri districts.

Schemes for exploitation of the minerals by the public or private sector can be framed only when commercially exploitable deposits of these minerals have been proved.

Assistance to U.P. for Development of Handicrafts Industries

8065. **Shri Kashi Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount granted by Government to the Uttar Pradesh Government for the development of Handicrafts Industries in the State during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during 1967-68?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) After setting off Rs. 0.82 lakhs and Rs. 0.87 lakhs paid in excess as grant and loan respectively during 1964-65, a grant of Rs. 0.08 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67 for the development of Handicrafts Industries.

(b) It is too early to anticipate the amount to be sanctioned during 1967-68 which will mainly depend upon the actual expenditure incurred for the purpose by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, within the ceilings fixed by the Planning Commission.

जींद जंकशन के निकट रेलवे संस्थान की इमारत

8066. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जींद जंकशन के निकट रेलवे संस्थान के एक बड़े कमरे का गिरजाघर के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसमें प्राय: सभी फर्नीचर तथा सामान रेलवे प्रशासन का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों को यह सुविधा किन नियमों के अन्तर्गत दी गई है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री ब्रे० म० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां। जींद के रेलवे इंस्टीट्यूट की इमारत में 405 वर्ग-फुट का एक कमरा चर्च के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) यह स्थिति सम्भवत: उस समय से है जब से यह रेलवे बनी है। लेकिन, चर्च को यह सुविधा कैसे और किन नियमों के अन्तर्गत दी गयी है, इसका कोई रिकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं है।

ढाले गये लोहे के पाइप बनाने का उद्योग

8067. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ढाले गये लोहे के पाइप बनाने वाले उद्योग में मन्दी आ गई है और फैक्ट्रियों में बहुत स्टाक जमा हो गया है; और यदि हां, तो इस के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) क्या ढाले हुए लोहे के स्पन पाईप निर्माता संघ के प्रधान ने कहा है कि यदि चौथी योजना की अवधि में पानी की सप्लाई तथा मल निकास की बहुत सी योजनाएं आरम्भ न की गई तो इस उद्योग में गम्भीर संकट उत्पन्न हो जायेगा;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी योजना के प्रारूप में पानी की सप्लाई तथा मल निकास योजनाओं के लिए केवल 373 करोड़ रुपये ही नियत किये गये हैं, जबकि इसके लिए आवश्यकता 2,100 करोड़ रुपये की थी और इस राशि में अब और भी कटौती कर दी गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो अब कितनी राशि नियत की गई है और इसमें कटौती की जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) ढले लोहे के मुड़े हुए पाइप उद्योग में मन्दी आ गई है। इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए राज्य के सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरी विभागों को सुझाव दिया गया है कि वे एस्बस्टस सीमेंट पाइप तथा सीमेंट बजरी के पुनर्वलिति पाइपों के स्थान पर लोहे के ढले पाइपों का प्रयोग करें। यह सुझाव स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) जुलाई, 1967 में स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय को ढले लोहे के पाइप के निर्माता संघ के अध्यक्ष का एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है। जिसका आशय यह बताना है कि इस उद्योग को संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और इसमें यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि वह चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरी की योजनाओं के लिए अधिक राशि नियत करे। इस मामले पर स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) तथा (घ). अनुमान लगाया गया है कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल व्यवस्था की योजनाओं के लिये 1,000 करोड़ रुपये तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जल व्यवस्था के लिए लगभग 732 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता होगी। उपलब्ध साधनों तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पुनरीक्षित अनुमानों को ध्यान में रखते हुए राष्ट्रीय जल संभरण तथा सफाई कार्यक्रम (शहरी तथा ग्रामीण दोनों) के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में लगभग 350 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जब कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जल व्यवस्था तथा सफाई सम्बन्धी योजनाओं के लिए 373 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी।

Closure of Jute Mills

8068. **Shri K P. Singh Deo:**
Shri Marandi:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Jute Mills, the Lakshminarayan Jute Mill and the Presidency Jute Mill

have closed down while other jute mills are also being closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The two mills referred to are closed. Government are not aware of other mills also closing down.

(b) Uneconomic working.

(c) One of the Mills proposes to transfer its production capacity as also the entire labour force to other mills within the same management. As the employees are not accepting the arrangement a lock-out has been declared. The other is a non-modernised Mill and has closed because of uneconomic working. No request has been received for any assistance from Government in either case.

Reservation in A. C. Compartment for Divisional Supdt., Lucknow

8069. **Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Air-conditioned Compartments were reserved for Divisional Superintendent, Lucknow on the 10th April, 1967 by 29 Up Train and also one saloon on the same date by 83 Up train;

(b) if so, whether the reservation in A.C.C. was cancelled for the use of public;

(c) if not, the loss of Government revenue for not leaving open the two A.C.C. seats for public use; and

(d) the average number of such lapses on different Railways monthwise in the preceding one year and the loss of Government revenue therefrom?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No. It is not a fact that two Air-conditioned compartments were reserved for Divisional Superintendent, Lucknow, on 10th April, 1967 by No. 29 Up Lucknow Mail. Only one berth in Air-conditioned class by No. 29 Up Lucknow Mail was reserved for the Divisional Superintendent, Lucknow, pending receipt of permission from the Headquarters office for attaching an Inspection Carriage by No. 83 Up Lucknow Express.

(b) Reservation in Air-conditioned class was cancelled and made available for the use of public on receipt of permission from the Headquarters Office referred to in (a) above.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There were no such lapses on the Railways.

एम० ओ० पी० बटनों का निर्यात

8070. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :
श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

क्या **वाणिज्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एम० ओ० पी० बटन उद्योग द्वारा एम० ओ० पी० बटनों का निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना का पता लगाया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इन बटनों के निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Extension of Credits to Arab Countries

8071. **Shri R. R. Singh Deo:**
Shri D. Amat:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some

credits are likely to be extended to the Arab countries to enable them to step up their purchases from this country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Efforts are being made to step up trade exchanges with Arab countries. However, Indian economy is passing through considerable strain as a result of serious drought conditions in two successive years. This limits our capacity for extending credits.

Office of the M. M. T. C. at Calcutta

8072. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the Calcutta Office of the Metals and Minerals Mining Trading Corporation;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to shift the office from Calcutta;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the cost involved in shifting of the Office?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) 392.

(b) Shifting of Regional Office is primarily the concern of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. The Corporation is not contemplating to shift the Calcutta Office.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Inspectors of works in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

8073. **Shri Kartik Oraon:**
.. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Inspector of Works in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works;

(b) the number amongst them belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the total number of reserved seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this category in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). There are 10 Inspectors of Works, but none of them belongs to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Reservation was made for three Scheduled Castes and one Scheduled Tribe which, although carried forward, has lapsed except for one post of Scheduled Caste. Due to non-availability in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works of reserved community candidates, however, it has not been possible to implement this reservation.

Creation of Export Houses

8074. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for the creation of Export Houses;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the composition and object of such export houses?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). Government do not create Export Houses, but only accord recognition as Export Houses to registered companies and co-operative marketing societies if the conditions prescribed for recognition are fulfilled. Only firms of good standing with good export performance in non-traditional lines are recognised as Export Houses as an encouragement to their export efforts

and also to provide them additional assistance like lump sum releases of foreign exchange for business visits abroad of their representatives, grant-in-aid for undertaking market surveys and export publicity, for participation in exhibitions abroad and for opening offices abroad.

उषा मार्टिन ब्लैक (वायर रोप)

8075. **श्री श्रीचन्द गोपाल :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा :
श्री जि० ब० सिंह :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उषा मार्टिन ब्लैक (वायर रोप) लिमिटेड की क्षमता कितनी है;

(ख) इस फैक्टरी में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है; और

(ग) किन किन देशों के सहयोग के साथ यह फैक्टरी स्थापित की गई थी और सहयोग की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) मैसर्स उषा मार्टिन ब्लैक (वायर रोप्स) लिमिटेड की तारों तथा तारों के रस्सों की लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता 7,200 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष, लाक्ड क्वायल वायर की 1800 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष और मोटर गाड़ियों के लिये कंट्रोल केबल की क्षमता 500 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष है ।

(ख) 31 दिसम्बर, 1965 तक कम्पनी द्वारा लगाई गई कुल पूंजी 258.53 लाख रुपये थी ।

(ग) कम्पनी ने इंगलैंड की दो कम्पनियों के साथ, मैसर्स मार्टन ब्लैक एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड के साथ तारों और तार के रस्से बनाने के लिये और मैसर्स व्हाइट क्रास कम्पनी लिमिटेड के साथ लाक्ड क्वायल तारों के रस्से बनाने के लिये सहयोग किया है । सहयोग की शर्तों में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ विदेशी सहयोगियों द्वारा कम्पनी के अल्प इक्विटी शेयर रखना, पारिश्रमिक की अदायगी, तकनीकी सहायता शुल्क तथा निर्यात अधिकार प्राप्त करना शामिल है । चूंकि पार्टियों के बीच किया गया सहयोग करार कम्पनियों के निजी संविदा की किस्म का है इसलिए सहयोग की शर्तों का ब्यौरा प्रकट करना उचित नहीं है ।

उच्च वोल्टता के इन्सूलेटरों का निर्माण

8076. **श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :**
श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा :
श्री जि० ब० सिंह :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उच्च-वोल्टता के इन्सूलेटर बनाने वाली फैक्ट्रियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) किन किन देशों के सहयोग से और किन किन शर्तों पर ये फैक्ट्रियां स्थापित की गई थीं; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी बचत हुई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) और (ख). देश में इस समय नौ औद्योगिक उपक्रम हाई टेंशन के इन्सूलेटर बना रहे हैं, इनमें से तीन एकक अर्थात् :

1. शेषशायी इण्डस्ट्रीज लि० मद्रास,
2. मैसूर पोर्सिलेन्स लि० बंगलौर; तथा
3. डब्ल्यु० एस० इन्स्यूलेटर्स, मद्रास

क्रमशः फ्रांस, जापान और अमरीका की फर्मों के सहयोग से काम कर रहे हैं। विदेशी फर्मों के साथ सहयोग की शर्तों में एक मुश्त तकनीकी शुल्क एवं पारिश्रमिक के भुगतान का प्रश्न अन्तर्ग्रस्त है। इन सभी एककों के करार की अवधि 10 वर्ष है।

(ग) विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत का अनुमान 3.40 करोड़ रु० प्रति वर्ष लगाया गया है।

बाल बेयरिंग फैक्टरियां

8077. श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा :
श्री जि० ब० सिंह :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बाल बेयरिंग फैक्टरियों की संख्या क्या है और वे किन किन देशों के सहयोग से स्थापित की गई हैं;

(ख) इन फैक्टरियों में कितनी विदेशी पूंजी लगी हुई है; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में भी बाल बेयरिंग कम्पनी ने किन किन देशों को माल भेजा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) देश में बड़े पैमाने पर बालबेयरिंग बनाने के 7 कारखाने हैं और उन्हें इनके लिये इंगलैंड, स्विट्जरलैंड, आस्ट्रिया, अमरीका, स्वीडन तथा जापान की कम्पनियों से तकनीकी/वित्तीय सहयोग किये गये हैं।

(ख) इनमें से तीन की इक्विटी अंश-धायी पूंजी में विदेशी विनियोजन 275 लाख रुपये है।

(ग) सिंगापुर।

Inclusion of Jeeps and Trucks in the Hire-Purchase Scheme

8078. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether jeeps and trucks have been included in the hire-purchase scheme as applicable to tea machineries equipment for production and manufacture of tea; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A proposal from the Tea Board that supply of jeeps and trucks should be brought within the scope of the Tea Machinery Hire Purchase Scheme is under consideration.

Loss on Patna-Digha Line

8079. Shri Ramavatar Shastri:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Railway Board's Letter No. 64-TT (IV)/16/E/69, dated the 20th May, 1967, it has been stated that the Railways suffered a heavy loss of about Rupees 23,000.00 per annum on the working aspect of even mixed trains on Patna-Digha line on the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, what was the total income and expenditure on the mixed, train during the period from 1st October, 1964 to 31st March, 1967 and the amount of expenditure on each item?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Figures for the period from 1-10-1964 to 31-3-1967 are not available. A statement showing the financial results of working of Patna-Digha

Branch for the period from 1-10-1964 to 31-3-1965 and from 1-10-1965 to 30-9-1966 is, however, laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1341/67].

Closing of passenger traffic on Patna-Digha Section

8080. Shri Ramavatar Shastri:
Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passenger traffic on Patna-Digha section of the Eastern Railway has been closed down with effect from the 1st April, 1967 in order to wipe out the heavy loss incurred by the Railway Administration on this section; and

(b) if so, what new changes in the working aspect of the Section have been introduced since 1st April, 1967 and what is the amount of saving on each item of the changes made?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) With the withdrawal of mixed trains, goods trains are being run to clear the goods traffic on this section. Particulars of saving on account of withdrawal for passenger services on this section are not readily available.

Supply of Steel Sheets to Integral Coach Factory

8081. Shri Nanja Gowder: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 6,000 tonnes of special steel sheets supplied to the Integral Coach Factory by a French firm are below specification; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes. About 6,000 tonnes of steel sheets supplied to the Integral Coach Factory by a French Steel Export firm have been reported by the Coach Factory to contain copper less than 0.2 per cent to 0.35 per cent specified. In regard to surface finsh, tensile strength, other physical properties and chemical composition, the sheets were reported as according to specifications.

(b) The complaint regarding this deficiency and obtaining compensation for it, is being examined by the Director General, India Supply Mission, London.

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग, नई दिल्ली का सूचना विभाग

8082. श्री आ० सुन्दरलाल :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के सूचना विभाग पर प्रति वर्ष कितना खर्च किया जा रहा है;

(ख) उक्त कार्यालय में काम पर लगे कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है और उनके वेतनक्रम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस कार्यालय को दिल्ली में स्थित करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि आयोग का मुख्यालय बम्बई में है ?

वाणिज्य उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी): (क) 1966–67 में 85,684 रुपये ।

(ख)

श्रेणी	काम पर लगे कर्मचारियों की सं०	वेतन-क्रम
1 सहायक निदेशक	1	350-25-500 30–590 द.अ 30–860 रुपये

श्रेणी	काम पर लगे कर्मचारियों की सं०	वेतन-क्रम
2. सहायक अधीक्षक	1	210–20–290–15–320 द.अ.–15–425 रुपये ।
3. आर्थिक अन्वेषक	1	"
4. पर्यवेक्षक (बी)	1	110–3–131–4–155 द.अ.–4–175–5–180 रुपये ।
5. उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	1	130-5-160 8–200 द.अ.–8–256 द.अ.–8–280–10–300 रुपये ।
6. निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	2	110–3–131–4–155 द.अ.–4–175–5–180 रुपये ।
7. निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक (टंकक)	3	"
8. ड्राइवर	1	110–3–131–4–139 रुपये ।
9. चपरासी	1	70–1–80 द.अ.–1–85 रुपये ।
10. चौकीदार	1	"

(ख) भारत सरकार से संपर्क रखना तथा जनसंपर्क संबंधी कार्य करना इसके प्रमुख कारण हैं।

New Railway Station between Ambala Cantt. and Ambala City Stations

8083. Shri Suraj Bhan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to open a new Railway Station at Model Town, Ambala between Ambala Cantt. and Ambala City Railway stations; and

(b) if so, when the same will be formally opened?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Direct Rail Link between Jagadhri and Chandigarh

8084. Shri Suraj Bhan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that survey had been conducted for direct rail link between Jagadhri and Chandigarh via Bilaspur, Sadhura and Naraingarh in Ambala District, Haryana State some years ago; and

(b) if so, the present position of the said rail link project?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Only a Traffic Survey was carried out in 1956-57 for a direct rail link between Jagadhri-Chandigarh-Ludhiana, which revealed that this link will not be financially justified. Due to paucity of funds, it is unlikely that this line will be taken up for construction in the foreseeable future.

Ticket Collectors and Commercial Clerks on Railways

8085. Shri Suraj Bhan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ticket Collectors and the Office Clerks are placed in the initial grade of Rs. 110-180 with Rs. 3 as yearly increment and the Commercial Clerks are placed initially in the scale of Rs. 110–200 with Rs. 4 as yearly increment.

(b) whether the Ticket Collectors with 20 years of service get grade IV of scale Rs. 250-380 and the Commercial Clerks even with 27 years of service get grade II of Rs. 150-240;

(c) whether the above disparity is due to the fact that the Ticket Collectors are sanctioned 55 per cent upgraded posts against 45 per cent to

Commercial Clerks on Indian Railways; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove this anomaly?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The initial scale of Ticket Collectors and Office Clerks is Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180 and that of Commercial Clerks Rs. 110-4-150-EB-4-170-5-180-EB-5 200.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Advance to Railway Employees in Drought-affected areas

8087. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allocated funds for advance to the employees serving on the Indian Railways whose families are residing in the drought-affected areas of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether funds to employees have been paid in the Northern Railway Headquarters office; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof.

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Some employees have been paid already and others are being paid

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Quarters for Staff at Sompur Station

8088. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway quarters have been constructed for the staff of the Sompur Station, between Gadag-Hospet station on the South-Central Railway section;

(b) if so, the number of quarters, the year of construction and the amount spent thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that, of these quarters some have collapsed and the roofs of some are likely to come down and the members of the staff have been shifted to sheds;

(d) whether any responsibilty for defective design and construction has been fixed; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Number of quarters constructed	6 units type I and 3 units type II.
Year of construction	1961-62
Amount spent	Rs. 42,000/-

(c) No. Heavy cracks have, however, developed in the walls of the rooms and court-yards due to uneven settlement in the foundations. A portion of the court-yard wall of two units has also fallen down. The staff was shifted to temporary accommodation to facilitate heavy repairs to these quarters.

(d) The matter is under investigation.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

Unremunerative Railway Lines

8089. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some un-remunerative Railway lines are proposed to be scrapped;

(b) if so, the lines that come under the 'un-remunerative' category in Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh and the lines that are proposed to be scrapped;

(c) whether any survey is being made to connect small missing links, like KOTTUR-HARIHAR (MYSORE STATE) to make such un-remunerative lines into remunerative; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) A review of uneconomic lines is being undertaken on the results of which the question will be considered whether any of these lines should be closed down.

(b) A list of unremunerative branch lines in the States of Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh is attached, but, as stated above, it is too early to say anything about the future of these lines.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

State	Railway	Section	Remarks
Andhra Pradesh .	Southeastern	Naupada-Gunupur	Part of this line falls in Orissa State.
Maharashtra . .	Central	Neral-Matheran	
	Southeastern	Satpura Railway	Part of this line falls in Madhya Prodesh State.
Mysore . . .	Southern	Sagara-Talaguppa	
Mysore . . .	Southern	Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar	
Mysore . .	Southern	Bangalore City-Bangarapet.	

Flag Station Near Boria Village (E. Rly.)

8090. Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Satya Narayan Singh:
Shri P. P. Esthose:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of village Boria near Basuldanga Railway Station. (E. Rly.) Sealdah Division, have requested for a flag station nearer to their village;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The proposal has been examined but could not be accepted for want of adequate justification.

Industrial Estates for Union Territories

8091. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial estates sanctioned for the Union Territories for the year 1967-68 and the number of such industrial estates-urban and rural-which have been completed from 1962 to 1966 in those territories, territory-wise;

(b) how many of such completed industrial estates of both categories have gone into production; and

(c) the number of such estates in Himachal Pradesh and the amount sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh for the year 1967-68?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the concerned authorities and will be placed on the Table of the House.

12.07 hrs.

RE. FOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

Mr. Speaker: About the food situation in the country, especially in States like Kerala, Bengal, Uttar Pra-

desh, Bihar and others, instead of taking it up on Calling Attention Notices....

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): I have tabled an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to that. What I suggest is, instead of admitting Calling Attention Notices or Adjournment Motions about one State or another, let us have a food debate again, because if the Parliament adjourns we will not be meeting for about two months. Therefore, instead of separately taking up each State—Kerala, Bihar, Bengal and so on—I am suggesting that on Monday—tomorrow is a holiday and we are not functioning—we shall have a food debate somtime in the afternoon—we will fix the time, say from 4.00 to 6.00 or 5.00 to 7.00—so that, because next week will be the last week for this Budget Session—we will have a discussion again on the food situation in the country. I have considered and re-considered it many times. Many hon. friends from different States came to me. I know the food position is bad in many States. I have received not only Calling Attention Notices but adjournment motions also, including those about food rotting in godowns, some thousands of tons of foodgrains rotting in Delhi godowns and all that. I thought it would be better if we discuss all these things before we adjourn so that the Minister will be in a position to reply and tell the House what he will be able to do in the coming two months when the Parliament will not be in session.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, Sir, that my adjournment motion was on a very serious matter. It has been reported that 15,000 bags of wheat are rotting here in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India. That is because the foodgrains are transported from Bombay in open wagons during this rainy season. This is criminal negligence on the part of the Government. When on the one hand, the country is suffering, the country is facing acute food shortage, when we are going about begging for food, on the other hand, we are allowing food to be wasted and destroyed like this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके इस निर्णय का हम स्वागत करते हैं कि सारी खाद्य स्थिति पर विचार किया, लेकिन मुझे एक ही डर है कि क्या दो घंटे का समय पर्याप्त होगा, क्योंकि सभी राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि अपनी बात कहना चाहेंगे, फिर अलग अलग दलों के प्रवक्ता भी अपना दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत करना चाहेंगे। समय ऐसा रखा जाय कि आवश्यकता हो तो समय बढ़ा लिया जाय।

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I said. Let us have it at the fag end of the day so that if necessary we can sit up to 8.00. I would also suggest to the parties—I cannot ignore the parties and therefore I will have to ask them to give the names of their speakers—to put up speakers from the States where there is real scarcity and not surplus so that the grievances of deficit States are fully brought out.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: लंच के बाद ले लीजिये।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): That is the specific difficulty that I wanted to draw your attention to. I agree that the situation all over the country is really bad. But, at the same time, some States are facing a very critical situation. So, Sir, you should devise some method by which members of those difficult States get ample opportunities to participate in the debate.

Mr. Speaker: I entirely agree with him. I am myself appealing to parties to give opportunities to Members coming from deficit States. If the parties do not do that, I will have to do it of my own.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Yesterday the question about the wheat which is rotting was raised.

Mr. Speaker: Why do you want to raise it now?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On that the Minister made a statement yesterday which is inaccurate. Secondly, the problem of Bengal is peculiar because the rice which was being loaded....

Mr. Speaker: He can mention all that when he speaks during the debate? Why refer to it now?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let the Minister say 'yes' or 'no' to this question.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjiwan Ram): Sir, only one sentence.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what they wanted; a discussion now.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That will allay the fear. I may inform my hon. friend from West Bengal that at no stage I gave any instruction, or the Food Secretary gave any instruction to Punjab not to send rice to West Bengal. What happened was, in view of the difficult situation in Jammu and Kashmir, the Food Secretary enquired from the Food Secretary of Punjab whether they could send some rice to Jammu and Kashmir. The Punjab Food Secretary said that they have 5,000 tons when the Central Food Secretary said "send 1,000 tons to Jammu". Next morning it became known that this stock was broken rice meant for West Bengal. When the Food Minister there came to know of this, he wrote a letter to me that unless he receives instructions from me, he will not send the stock either to Jammu and Kashmir or West Bengal. I tried to get into touch with him, but I could not contact him. So, I immediately sent a message to him that the loading to West Bengal should continue.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Barasat): This clarifies one point. Our object in raising the calling attention notice was to know exactly why this intervention came from the Centre. It is reported in newspapers, and the West Bengal Minister has read out a statement from the Food Minister of Punjab to the effect that this rice which was being loaded was prevented from being sent West Bengal though it was known to to the Central Food Department that the commitment from Punjab to send rice to Kashmir was fulfilled and that this was the stock that was being sent to West Bengal over and above the commitment that was made to Kashmir. Here, may I draw your attention to the fact that on the 4th of July in this House Shri Jagjivan Ram made a commitment that he would ask the Punjab Government to send broken rice or whole rice, whatever rice is available, to West Bengal. Therefore, it was really surprising to us and it pained us to know from the newspapers, from the statement of a responsible Minister of another State, that such an incident had happened. Therefore, we raised this question. Now, if there is going to be a discussion, we will raise some other points also.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday, some hon. Members from Uttar Pradesh also wanted to raise the question of food. We will have a discussion on this subject on Monday for which we will fix two hours. Naturally, it will overflow that time. It will depend on the patience of the hon. Members, availability of quorum and so many other considerations. Anyway, I will keep the House going till the hon. Members are hungry. Already there is a motion before me for a food debate. It will be taken up at 5 p.m. on Monday.

Some hon. Members: Make it 4 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: I would have fixed it up for today itself. But, then, today is a non-official day and non-official time will be lost if I fix it up for

today. On Monday we will have the discussion on the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As soon as that is over, we will take this up, whether it is 4.30 or 5 p.m.; because, we cannot go on postponing the other business either. I hope we will be able to take it up round about 5 p.m. and go up to 7 p.m. I think that will be all right.

I hope we will be able to finish today Shri Nath Pai's Bill also. It has been dragging on for too long and it is blocking other Bills also. I hope you will help in finishing this also today.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Reports of Bharat Heavy Electricals and Heavy Engineering Corporation

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh): Sir, on behalf of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1965-66 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1326/67].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1327/67].

Cotton and Staple Fibre Textile Mills (Regulation of Working) Second Amendment Order

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Mohammed Shafi Qureshi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cotton and Staple Fibre Textile Mills (Regulation of Working) Second Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 2285 in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1967, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1328/67].

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकारी आश्वासनों सम्बन्धी समिति की 17 और 28 जुलाई, 1967 को हुई क्रमश: तीसरी और चौथी बैठकों की कार्यवाही का सारांश सभा पटल पर रखता हूं ।

12.16 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1967, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th July, 1967, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1967 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 7th July, 1967.

12.16½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

First Report

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I beg to present the First Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Para 78 of Audit Report (Civil), 1967 regarding the Purchase of Road Rollers.

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि 13 जुलाई को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1111 हम लोगों का आया था । उस वक्त आप ने कहा था कि इसको इस वक्त नहीं लिया जा सकता है क्योंकि इसके बारे में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रपट आने वाली है । अब रपट आ गई है । इस प्रश्न को बैलट में प्राथमिकता मिली थी । किसी भी दिन अगर आप अब इस प्रश्न को लें तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would only remind you that when this question came up on the 13th July.....

Mr. Speaker: All that you also want is that the report must be considered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: At that time you said, "I am not promising anything now but I will consider". Kindly consider it because many interests are involved in it.

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17 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Government Business in this House during the week commencing 7th August, 1967, will consist of:

(1) Further consideration of the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66.

(2) Consideration and passing of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1967.

(3) Consideration of a motion for concurrence for reference of the Central Industrial Security Force Bill, 1966, to a Joint Committee.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Bill, 1967.

(5) Consideration and passing of the Indian Official Secrets (Amendment) Bill, 1967, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(6) Discussion on the Reports of the Education Commission and Committee of Members of Parliament on Education on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Education.

(7) Discussion on the Report of the Dearness Allowance Commission on a motion to be moved by Shri M. L. Sondhi and others.

(8) Discussion on the working of the sugar Industry on a motion to be moved by Shri Kashi Nath Pandey.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, may I make a suggestion for the hon. Minister's consideration? Just now you suggested a discussion on the food situation. There is no doubt that this is a matter of prime importance but, alongside with that food problem, there is another problem and that is the economic recession. That in its own way can be as dangerous for this country as the food situation. There

is a No-day-yet-named motion tabled by the hon. Member, Shri Tapuriah, and others calling for a Commission to be set up to study the current slump in our economy and suggest ameliorative measures. I think a discussion of this other economic aspect, the industrial and economic side, as of course of the food side, will also be desirable and I request the hon. Minister and the Government to find time for this No-day-yet-named motion.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) एक चीज मंत्री महोदय इस में नहीं लाये हैं। यह तय हुआ था और पिछले सप्ताह इसके बारे में एनाउंसमेंट भी किया गया था कि इलीगल पोजैशन आफ इंडियन टैरिटरी के बारे में जो मेरा मोशन था और डा० लोहिया का मोशन था, उसको लिया जायेगा। पता नहीं उसको ड्राप क्यों कर दिया गया है . . .

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : आठ तारीख को आ रहा है।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It was announced.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आर्थिक मन्दी के बारे में हम लोगों का जो प्रस्ताव है, उसके लिये जरूर समय निकाला जाये। मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब मैंने पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन से एक प्रश्न पूछा था, तो उस वक्त मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में आप ने कहा था कि मैं जिन मामलों को उठाना चाहता हूं, उनकी चर्चा हमारे प्रस्ताव के समय हो सकती है। सब-कमेटी ने भी उस प्रस्ताव को प्राथमिकता दी थी और डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने कहा था कि वह उस मोशन के लिये आध घंटा जरूर निकालेंगे। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इतनी जल्दी वादा-फ़रामोशी न करें। मैं केवल आध घंटा ही मांग रहा हूं। मुझे उस से एक मिनट भी ज्यादा न दिया जाये। लेकिन उस प्रस्ताव पर कम से कम आध घंटे की बहस होनी चाहिए।

Dr. Karni Singh (Bikaner): I would submit that the question of family planning and compulsory sterilisation that came up before this House yesterday aroused a great deal of interest. I would request that one hour be set aside for a debate on this question.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद् के वर्तमान सत्र में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में संशोधन करने सम्बन्धी विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करने के लिये कुछ समय अवश्य देना चाहिए। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि लोक सभा के बुलेटिन पार्ट 2, नम्बर 33, तारीख 12 मई, 1967 के बुलेटिन में इस सत्र में पेश किये जाने वाले सरकारी बिलों की सूची में वह बिल भी सम्मिलित है। इस बिल को पेश करने के लिये अगले सप्ताह में कुछ समय अवश्य रखना चाहिए।

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): 6,000 defence workers have been retrenched and I, along with 25 other Members of Parliament, have tabled a motion. I hope that will be accepted and considered also.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore): Some weeks ago the leaders of all the Opposition parties and many Members of the Congress Party gave a motion for holding the summer session of Parliament preferably in the south. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister and you and the Business Advisory Committee will be pleased to find some time for it before the end of the session.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): While detailing the Government business for next week the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has been pleased to state that there will be a discussion on the official motion regarding the sugar policy but that item incidentally has been mentioned last in his list of items. I have only to express my

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

anxiety that if there is to be a discussion of the sugar policy it must be within this week otherwise there will be nothing to discuss and we will be facing the sugar scarcity.

Mr. Speaker: We are awaiting the Minister's statement. The Minister promised during the course of the debate that he would make a policy statement on sugar in about 15 days' time. We considered it in the Business Advisory Committee and decided that after the statement of the Minister it would be useful to discuss it.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: That is precisely my anxiety. Unless there is a statement it should not be discussed. So, something should be done to expedite the statement.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): The list of business that has been just now announced by the Minister carries eight items and we have only six days left. Therefore I doubt whether we will be able to finish the business in those six days. I am particularly referring to the discussion of the Education Commission's Report. It will take about 7 or 10 hours. It is a report which must be discussed in this session because some of the recommendations have to be implemented by the universities. So, either this must be given priority or some more time may be found for it.

Shri S. K. Sambandhan (Tiruttani): The Government had announced long before the Budget session as also during this session that the Language Bill would be introduced and passed in this session. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have any idea of introducing it in this session or at least in the next session.

Mr. Speaker: So, you have gone to the next session!

Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Why is it not being introduced in this session?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I also feel that there should be a discussion of the recent recession in the country and its implications. I am happy that at least we are getting the discussion on the DA Commission Report. I understand, because it has appeared in the papers, that the Cabinet has taken a decision on it. I would only request that they should consult the employees and know their views.

Mr. Speaker: You have stated it so many times. I have allowed you half a dozen times about this. Every time, you are repeating it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Lastly, you wanted to allow us a discussion on the retrenchment of the employees in the defence installations. Dr. Melkote and all of us have tabled a motion. Kindly allow one hour for that.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : (हापुड़) : संसद्-कार्य मंत्री, डा० राम सुभग सिंह, ने अभी एक दो दिन पहले समाचारपत्रों में इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य, लद्दाख के श्री कुशोक-कुशक-बाकुला, का एक वक्तव्य पढ़ा होगा, जिस में उन्हों ने जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य और विशेषकर लद्दाख की बिगड़ती हुई आन्तरिक स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में सरकार और देशवासियों को चेतावनी दी है । इसी तरह का एक दूसरा समाचार पश्चिमी बंगाल के सचिवालय में कल की घटना के बारे में है । वहां पर सचिवालय के कम्यूनिस्ट कर्मचारियों ने "माओ-त्से-तुंग जिन्दाबाद" के नारे लगाए, ...

Mr. Speaker: You cannot bring in new things.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर आक्रमण किया और मुख्य मंत्री के साथ अभद्र व्यवहार किया । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब देश की आन्तरिक स्थिति इस प्रकार बिगड़ती चली जा रही है कि

मुख्य मंत्रियों पर भी कर्मचारियों द्वारा हमला होने लगा है, तो इस सत्र के अन्तिम सप्ताह में इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को भी किसी ढंग से विचार के लिए लिया जाये।

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): A senior and a distinguished Member of this House, Mr. Hanumanthaiya, has suggested the holding of the Parliament session in the south. May I know, in that connection, whether you, Sir, have estimated the extra cost involved in shifting the Parliament to the south.....

Mr. Speaker: I do not do it. It is for the Government to do it.

Shri Hem Barua: But you will agree with me that Parliament is not a cultural troupe to be shifted about from one end of the country to another.

Mr. Speaker: That is being discussed.

Shri P. Venkatasubhaiah (Nandyal): There are two items which are to be discussed in this House very urgently. One is the education policy of the Government of India and the other is the Official Language Bill which is yet to be introduced. These two issues should be discussed in this House before we adjourn. I would like to know from the Minister whether these two items will be given top priority. I am afraid, in the midst of so many items of business, these issues may be put to the background. I would suggest, if it is necessary, that the session may be extended for a day or two so that these two important issues may be discussed.

Shri Chengalraya Naidu (Chittoor): In view of the food shortage in the country and in view of the unhelpful attitude of the Finance Minister to provide funds for completing the irrigation project and Electricity Projects in the State.....

Mr. Speaker: What do you want?

Shri Chengalraya Naidu: One hour may be allotted for discussing this issue.

Mr. Speaker: You don't want money; you want only one hour.

Shri Chengalraya Naidu: In that discussion, I will convince the Finance Minister about that.

Shri K. N. Pandey (Padrauna): About the motion on sugar policy....

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has announced it.

Shri K. N. Pandey: He has accepted it on the condition that the Minister will make a statement on the sugar policy. I hope he will do so But in case he does not do so, I request you to allow the motion to be discussed.

Mr. Speaker Let us see; he will do it.

डा० सुशीला नायर (झांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि जो हमारा वार्षिक प्लान है, उस पर अभी तक कोई चर्चा नहीं हो पाई है। हम समझते थे कि प्लानिंग कमीशन की डिमांड्स के संबंध में उस पर चर्चा हो सकेगी, लेकिन वे गिलोटीन हो गई। प्लान एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, इस लिए उस पर अवश्य चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: That subject will not come up now.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : (मोतिहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शुगर के बारे में तो सब माननीय सदस्य डिस्कशन करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन शुगरकेन के बारे में कोई डिस्कशन नहीं करना चाहता है। जब शुगरकेन पैदा होगा, तभी शुगर पैदा होगी। इसलिये इस सदन में शुगरकेन के बारे में भी डिस्कशन होना चाहिये। देश की आधी इनकम कृषि से होती है, लेकिन कृषि के बारे में समुचित विचार नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए कृषि के बारे में चर्चा के लिए समय निकालना चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: Very valuable suggestions have been made. I would say, to include all of them, we will have to sit for at least one month more. We are definitely adjourning, if not on the 11th, on the 12th. Therefore, whatever can be finished by that time will be finished. I would request the Business Advisory Committee to meet again on Monday—the Minister is there; the Government business is there—to adjust the business in such a way that, if not on the 11th, we at least adjourn on the 12th.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): I want to.....

Mr. Speaker: No, no,.....

Shri Anbhazhagan (Tiruchengode): The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill may be postponed in order to facilitate . . . . .

Mr. Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee will discuss it. If he raises it here, there will be a discussion. He says that the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill may be postponed. The Minister may bear it in mind.

12.31 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 2 BILL, 1967

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1965, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1965, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

12.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1— (*Short Title*)

Amendment Made:

Page 1, lines 3 and 4,—

for "Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1967"

substitute—

"Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act, 1967" (1)

(*Shri C. M. Poonacha*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.33 hrs.

MOTION *RE.* APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE FOR RESTRICTION OF INDIVIDUAL MONTHLY EXPENDITURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Lohia.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia *rose*—

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri): I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him move the motion.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) मेरा इस में ऐतराज है । कि व्यवस्था का प्रश्न ईस वक्त नहीं आ सकता है । उन को भाषण देने दीजिये, प्रस्ताव रखने दीजिये, तब आ सकता है ।

Shri Shashi Ranjan: The No-Day-Yet-Named Motion is moved under Chapter XIV of the Rules of Procedure, which governs all the motions. There are specific rules.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is true. Let him move the motion first and then only a point of order will arise. At the outset how can a point of order arise? I suggest that he may move the motion first and then the hon. Member may raise his point of order.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस माननीय सदन में एक बार पहले तीन आने बनाम 15 आने की बहस हो चुकी है । वह पुर्वाद्ध था । आज की बहस रोग का निदान है। वह रोग की बहस थी। यह बहस कि खर्चे पर सीमा लगा दी जाय और उस से बचे हुए रुपए से देश की उन्नति कराई जाये .....

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Is he moving..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before moving the motion, he is entitled to make a speech. There is a provision for it. How can the hon. Member stop him?

Shri Shashi Ranjan: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him move the motion. After the speech also, he can move.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Let him first move the motion.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं बोल लूं तब मैं अपना प्रस्ताव आप के सामने रखूंगा और फिर उस के बाद जो कुछ होगा है । .....(व्यवधान)..... अगर आप की आज्ञा हो जायगी तो बात अलग है । नहीं तो मुझे अपना भाषण करने दीजिए, तब मैं अपना प्रस्ताव रखूंगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may move the motion first.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह सभा संकल्प करती है कि सरकार को व्यक्तिगत मासिक व्यय 1500 रुपये तक सीमित करने के हेतु प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त करनी चाहिये ताकि विकास कार्य में लगाने के लिए प्रति वर्ष एक हजार करोड़ रुपया उपलब्ध किया जा सके । .....

जैसा अध्यक्ष महादय, मैं ने कहा ....

Shri Shashi Ranjan: I rise on a point of order.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As I have said, let him make his speech, and then I shall allow the hon. Member.

Shri Lobo Prabhu (Udipi): It is a very vital point of order. This motion is against the constitutional provisions relating to private property and income. This House should not make itself rediculous by discussing a motion like this, as long as the Constitution stands what it is. So,

my point of order is that the constitutional point must be explored before any time of the House is taken up on this motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रापर्टी का कोई सवाल नहीं है, एक्सपेंडीचर का सवाल है।

Shri Shashi Ranjan: My askhelp is not that, but it is something else.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This is morally correct, socially correct and constitutionally correct.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does this House have no right to consider the incomes policy, as I would call it? Whatever the motion be, it is a question relating to the incomes policy in this country. I have personally gone into this aspect, and the hon. Mover is perfectly within his rights. It does not contravene any provision of the Constitution. It is a motion regarding the incomes policy. That is all. We are not concerned with the figure that has been mentioned in the motion.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Further, it does not say that there will be no property.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: I want to raise a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Lobo Prabhu had raised a constitutional objection and I had overruled it. He did not raise a point of order but a constituational objection as to whether we were competent to discuss the incomes policy. I have overruled that objection.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: My point of order is this. This no-day yet-named motion moved by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia comes within chapter XIV of our Rules of Procedure which governs motions; there are certain specific rules for motions. One of the provisions is:

"In order that a motion may be admissible, it shall satisfy the folowing conditions, namely:—

All the conditions must be fulfilled, and no condition could be left out. There are two specific conditions which this motion does not satisfy. One is:

"It shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, while speaking on the budget on the 7th June, 1967 had discussed this matter, and he had said:

"मुझे इस से मतलब नहीं कि खर्चे के ऊपर केवल सीमा कानून से लगाते हो या आयकर से लगाते हो या किस तरह से लगाते हो। लेकिन सीमा बांधो खर्चा करने के लिए जैसा भी हो। आज के हिन्दुस्तान में मैं पन्द्रह सौ रूपये से ज्यादा किसी को नहीं खर्च करने देना चाहता हूं जिस में वित्त मंत्री का तो पन्द्रह सौ भी नहीं पड़ेगा, बारह तेरह सौ शायद पड़ जाय और उसमें सुविधायें वगैरह शामिल हों। तो खर्चे की अगर सीमा बांध दी जाए तो मेरे हिसाब से करीब हजार से पन्द्रह सौ करोड़ यानी 15 अरब रुपया साल बच सकता है। लोग इस हिसाब को सुन कर दंग रह जाते हैं। लेकिन वास्तविक स्थिति यही है।" इत्यादि

This means that he had discussed this issue in this very session. So, under this rule, he cannot move a motion on the same matter during this same session.

Another provision which this motion does not satisfy is this:

"it shall be restricted to matter of recent occurrence; I do not think there is any matter of recent occurrence which this motion seeks to raise.

So, under these two conditions this motion cannot be moved. I want your ruling on this matter. Under these rules, this motion cannot be taken up as it has been presented before the House by my hon. friend.

Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have only a limited time at our disposal. Let us concentrate on the motion itself. The objection that he has raised is not valid for two reasons. Firstly, there was no specific motion of this nature debated upon by this House.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: It should not revive a discussion which has already taken place.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Another thing is that either during the general budget discussion or during the discussion of any financial business that takes places in the House, every policy matter is discussed and debated. That does not preclude any member from bringing forward a positive Motion regarding incomes policy.

Therefore, let him continue.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन आना बनाम पन्द्रह आना वाली बहस पूर्वाध्र थी, पहले की बहस थी, आज की बहस 1500 रु० महीने की सीमा लगाने वाली उत्तरार्द्ध की बहस है, रोग का निदान है। यह कहते वक्त एक बात मैं साफ कर दूं—रुपये का मूल्य बदलता रहता है। अगर मुझे 6 महीने पहले बोलना होता या साल भर पहले मैं एक हजार रुपया कहता और मैं यह दावा करता हूं कि मेरा सुझाव यदि लागू कर दिया जाय तो यही 1500 रु० एक महीने के अन्दर अन्दर यानी सुझाव लागू होने के एक महीने के अन्दर अन्दर दो हजार रुपया कम से कम हो जायगा, यानी जो 100 रुपये है वह 125 हो जायगा। क्योंकि रुपये का मूल्य बदलता रहता है।

सब से पहले मैं एक प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। माननीय सदस्य कई बार पूछ बैठते हैं, यह हो कैसे? बात तो बड़ी अच्छी है, तो मैं जड़ में जाना चाहता हूं। कैसे यह हो? हम बहुत तरह के टैक्स लगाते हैं। एक लाख रुपए में से 92 हजार रुपया आय-कर ले लेते हैं, फिर भी नहीं हो पाया, दौलत के ऊपर टैक्स लगा दिया, फिर भी नहीं हो पाया, यहां तक कि खर्चे पर भी टैक्स लगाया, फिर भी नहीं हो पाया। मैं उदाहरण के लिये, केवल उदाहरण के लिये एक बात कहना चाहता हूं—स्रोत पर जाओ, स्रोत कहां—जहां पर लोग खर्चा कर रहे हों, ऐसी तरकीबें निकालो कि उन विलासी खर्चों को रोक दिया जाय, जैसे कि मोटरवाली बात को लेता हूं। इस समय चार लाख निजी मोटरों का इस्तेमाल अपने देश में हो रहा है अगर मान लो कि एक मोटर पर औसतन 500 रु० महीने का खर्चा रखा जाय, कुछ 200–300 वाली हैं, कुछ हजार दो हजार वाली हैं, अगर सब को लेकर औसतन 500 रु० रखा जाय, तो करीब 200 करोड़ रुपये की बचत हो जाती है। थोड़ी देर के लिये मान लें कि आखिर चलना-फिरना तो होगा ही बसों से या टैक्सियों से, या मान लीजिए किसी संस्था या सरकारी गाड़ियों में, तो भी 200 करोड़ रुपये की बचत इन निजी मोटरों के बन्द कर देने से हो जायगी, स्रोत के ऊपर इस तरह से पहुंचा जा सकता है।

असल में मैं ने यह प्रश्न खाली इस लिये नहीं उठाया है कि हम को समाज के अन्दर कोई न्याय कायम करना है। सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जब हम अभाव को कमी को, जब तक हम अपने यहां जो अभाव है, तंगी है, कमी है, सभी चीजों को चाहे वह अकाल के रूप में या चाहे मुफलसी के कारण है, जब तक अभाव की साझेदारी तंगी और कमी से अपने देश में कायम नहीं कर देंगे तब तक हम किस मुह से जनता को कहेंगे कि तुम तकलीफ उठा कर इस देश को बनाओ। जो लोग इस देश क

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

निर्माण करने वाले हैं, कानून बनाने वाले हैं, सरकार को चलाने वाले लोग हैं, यदि वे विलासिता में रहते हैं, ठाठ-बाट से रहते हैं, उन के मुंह में यह शक्ति नहीं है कि वह जनता को कह सकें कि तुम मन लगा कर और पेट काट कर के देश का निर्माण करो और इस सम्बन्ध में. . . .

श्री जी० भा० कृपालानी (गुना) : कहते ही हैं ।

डा० राममनोहर लोहिया : वह कहते हैं लेकिन खुद नहीं करेंगे । इसीलिये दादा मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । और वह है सरकारी नौकरों के बारे में । प्रायः एक करोड़ सरकारी नौकर हैं . . . .

श्री जी० भा० कृपालानी : वह मालिक हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्योंकि हमारा देश-समाज सरकार अभिमुख है, और सरकार अफसर अभिमुखत हैं, यानी जनता सरकार की नौकर है और सरकार अफसरों की नौकर है । किसी हद तक मैं सही बात कह रहा हूं । अगर दादा आगे नहीं टोकेंगे तो बात पूरी कर सकूंगा । नहीं तो इन्हीं मसलों में रह जाऊंगा ।

एक करोड़ के करीब सरकारी नौकर हैं, उन में से बहुत से ऐसे हैं जो कोई भी पैदावार बढ़ाने का काम नहीं करते, कलमघिसू लोग हैं, उपजाऊ लोग नहीं हैं और यह बिल्कुल निश्चित बात है कि जैसे और देशों में पार्किन्सन नाम का नियम लागू है—हमारे देश में कुटुम्बे के कारणवश, जाति के कारणवश, प्रदेश और भाषा के कारणवश लोग खाली जगहें समाज में और सरकार में बनाया करते हैं, इसलिये नहीं कि कोई जरूरत है, बल्कि खाली जगहों का निर्माण करो, जिस में अपने कुटुम्बियों, जातिवालों, भाषा वालों को भर सको । मेरा अनुमान है कि 30—40 लाख आदमी ऐसे हैं, जिन की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी वह सरकारी काज काम में लगे हुए हैं, इस से कितनी फिजुलखर्ची होती है । इस का अन्दाजा लगाना मुश्किल है । 30—40 लाख न सही, यदि हम 20 लाख को ही मान लें, तो इन से 300 करोड़ रुपये की बचत हो जाती है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप का सुझाव है कि इन को निकाल दिया जाय ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो आज भारत की छाती पर बैठे हुए मूंग दल रहे हैं यह 300 करोड़ रुपया बच सकता है । लेकिन यह सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती, जब तक कि वे खुद अभाव और तंगी को सहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं और दुनिया को दिखा नहीं देते हैं कि हम भी तुम्हारी तरह से तकलीफ उठा रहे हैं । मैं इन को बरखास्त करने की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं—मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि इन सरकारी नौकरों को कलम-घिसाऊ कामों से हटा कर उपजाऊ कामों में लगा दीजिये, जिस में कि वे देश की दौलत को बढ़ावा देने के काम में लग सकें । यह काम सरकार कर सकती है, जिस के लिये कि मैं ने यह बहस यहां पर उठाई है । आज क्या हो रहा है ? एक तरह से यह सरकारी चलती रह गई तो हमारा देश यादवस्थली बन जायगा । आज हर एक वर्ग महंगाई भत्ता मांग रहा है, बनर्जी साहब महंगाई भत्ते की मांग को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं, मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह सही कदम क्यों नहीं उठाते, ऊपर के लोग विलासिता में क्यों रहते हैं ? मैं अगर मजदूर नेता होता, तो मैं महंगाई भत्ते की बात नहीं करता, मैं यह मांग करता कि बड़े लोगों के खर्चे घटाये जायें, ताकि चीजों के दाम घट सकें और हमारा समाज अच्छी तरह से चल सके ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : इन्दिराजी से हम ने यही तो कहा है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बिरला, सरकारी नौकर जितने ये बड़े बड़े लोग हैं,

इन सब के खर्चे घटाये जायें, तभी जा कर हम अपने समाज को बना सकेंगे ।

आप को मैं ने रकमें बताई हैं, रकमों पर ज्यादा जोर मत देना, मैं तो बहुत डर डर कर हजार करोड़ कह रहा हूं, लेकिन मेरा अन्दाजा 1500 करोड़ रुपये का है । दो मंत्रियों ने यहां पर 25 करोड़ कहा है—एक तो श्री अशोक मेहता ने और दूसरे श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने । श्री अशोक मेहता के कभी ताजगी के दिन थे, पुष्प प्रफुल्लित हुआ था । मैं नहीं जानता श्री देसाई का फूल कब खिला था या नहीं खिला था, उन्हों ने कोई निशानी नहीं छोड़ी, लेकिन श्री मेहता ने निशानियां छोड़ी हैं, और मैं एक निशानी पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं—वह यह है कि—

"In India, 0.14 per cent takes five per cent of the national income."

जिस का मतलब हो जाता है—सात लाख, यानी डेढ़ लाख परिवार कमाने वाले, 10 अरब रुपया पा जाते हैं आज की राष्ट्रीय आमदनी के हिसाब से । मैं यह मानता हूं कि उन्हों ने जब यह किताब लिखी थी 1953 में तब से समानता और ज्यादा घटी है, असमानता बढ़ी है, 10 अरब रुपये से ज्यादा हो जायगी, लेकिन यदि 10 अरब ही मान लिया जाय और मेरा 1500 करोड़ रु० वाला नियम लागु कर दिया जाय, इन डेढ़ लाख कुटुम्बों पर, तो ढ़ाई अरब रुपया खर्च होगा और 750 करोड़ रुपये की बचत हो जायगी ।

यह है श्री अशोक मेहता की ताजगी के जमाने की, जब उन की कली खिली थी, उस जमाने की बात । अब यह पच्चीस करोड़ पर आ गए हैं । श्री मोरारजी देसाई की मुझे पता नहीं है कि कली खिली थी । जरूर खिली होगी । लेकिन नमूना मेरे पास नहीं है, इसलिये मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं ।

अगर कुछ लोग समझें कि मैं यह ऐसे ज माने की बात कर रहा हूं कि जब अशोक मेहता साहब किसी तरह से लिख गए तो मैं जो व्यापारी लोग हैं जैसे यहां पर कुछ महानुभाव बैठे हुए हैं, कुछ लोग इन में से मेरे दोस्त हैं, युवा जन हैं और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी में होते हुए भी एक आध को मैं जानता हूं, उन से बात करने में मजा आता है । जवान लोग हैं । लोवो प्रभु जैसे नहीं जिन को संविधान की याद आ जाया करती है पीलु मोदी जी भी हैं, मनू जी हैं, जो मजे के आदमी हैं । हमारी उन से कोई लड़ाई नहीं होने वाली है । अभी कम से कम मैं राष्ट्रीय आदमी के कुल वितारण में नहीं जाऊंगा क्योंकि किस्सा लम्बा हो जायगा । खाली इतना समझिये कि अगर मेरा नियम लागु कर दिया जाए तो इस व्यापारीयों के चेम्बर की किताब के अनुसार भी 57 करोड़ बचता है। मैं खाली कहे देता हूं कि कितने लोग हैं, इस के बारे में आप आय-कर के जो कमिश्नर हैं उन की किताब के आंकड़े से मेरा जवाब देंगे तो वह बिल्कुल गैर-जरूरी, बेमतलब, असंगत जवाब होगा । उस का कुछ भी मतलब नहीं हो पाता है । इसलिए कि सब लोग आयकर देते नहीं हैं । कम देते हैं । 57 करोड़ का तीन गुना कम से कम करना चाहिये । लेकिन अगर दो गुना भी आप करो तो 114 करोड़ रुपया तो ऐसा है जो उद्योगी रकम है, आमदनी उस में से बच जाएगी, खेती वगैरह का भी उतना शामिल कर लो तो तीन सौ करोड़ इन लोगों के हिसाब से बचता है । एक एक जगह से अगर मैं हिसाब लगा कर बताऊं तो यह साबित कर सकता हूं कि कितना ज्यादा रुपया बचता है ।

एक बार बहस हुई थी । ननदा जी बैठे हुए हैं । इन्हों ने एक बात को माना था । इन के उस वक्त के मुखिया के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहूंगा । इन्हों ने साढ़े सात आने माना था । मोटे तौर पर आठ आना सही । मैं ने तीन आना कहा था । मैं अब चार आना बढ़ाये देता हूं । अगर उस तरह से देखा जाए तो औसत आमदनी जितनी है और जो साठ सैकड़ा जनता को कम मिलता है श्री नन्दा

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

के जब वह मंत्री थे कहने के अनुसार—अब पता नहीं कौन योजना मंत्री हैं, लेकिन ये गृह मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं—तो 6000 करोड़ रुपया बच जाता है और मेरे हिसाब से नौ हजार करोड़ रुपया. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One minute. As you are counting the income, I must count the time. Two hours have been allotted. A number of hon. Members would like to speak. If the House desires more time, that is a different matter. But let us try to be brief. What I would suggest is, I will allow you 20 minutes; that means, by lunch hour, at I O'clock, you will have finished your 20 minutes' time. I have cautioned you.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : आज खाने की छुट्टी न रखिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अभी तो मैं आधा भाषण भी नहीं कर पाया हूं। दस बारह मिनट अगर आप और दें तो खत्म कर दूंगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not possible; we have got private members' business.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज (बर्मा): दो घंटे की डिबेट है और बीस मिनट माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं। दस बारह मिनट और लेंगे तो दूसरे क्या बोलेंगे—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have calculated the time. If you want no reply from the other side, I will request the minister not to say anything. But after all, the debate must serve some purpose. I must find some time for the Minister's reply. You should furnish by lunch.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दो घंटे के बजाय चार घंटे कर दें। लोगों को बहुत अधिक चुभ रहा है।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती): आप इनको दस बारह मिनट दे दें इसमें क्या एतराज की बात है। आज नान-आफिशल बिजिनेस है, उसमें से दे दें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कितना वक्त मेरा ऐसे बरबाद हो जाता है। व्यवस्था के प्रश्नों आदि में चला जाता है। मेहरबानी करके मुझे जरा बोलने दीजिये।

यह हो सकता है कि जो मैंने छः हजार करोड़ रुपये की बचत बताई है वह सब की सब बड़े लोगों को न मिलती हो, मध्यम लोगों को मिल जाती हो। लेकिन उस हिसाब से हजार करोड़ रुपये का जो मैंने हिसाब रखा है वह गलत नहीं होता है।

एक बार यहां पर नोबल पुरस्कार विजेता श्री पाउलिंग आए थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में हालत गिर रही है। उस पर बहुत ज्यादा हल्ला मचा था। सवाल जवाब हुए थे। जवाद ठीक तरह से लोग नहीं दे जाए थे। अगर सरकार के अपने नैशनल कंजम्पशन सर्वे राष्ट्रीय खपत सर्वेक्षण को देखा जाए तो उसके अनुसार जो नीचे के बीस सैंकड़ा लोग है, आबादी है उसके तरल पदार्थ यानी तेलों में और मीठी चीजों में कमी हुई है। यह सरकार ने खुद माना है।

हो सकता है कि मेरी बात पर कुछ लोग कहें कि तुम काम देश में कम करवा दोगे क्योंकि काम के अनुसार मजदूरी या मुनाफा मिलना चाहिये। इससे किसी को प्रेरणा नहीं रहेगी। यदि प्रेरणा नहीं रहेगी तो कैसे काम चलेगा। ऐसे लोगों को मैं कहूंगा कि जब राजाजी बारह सौ एकड़ के मकान में रहते थे तब जितना वह काम करते थे मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि उम्र बढ़ जाने पर भी अब एक चौथाई एकड़ के मकान में रहते हुए उससे भी ज्यादा काम

वह करत हैं। हैं मैं चाहता हूं कि वह सौ बरस काम करत चले जायें। इस तरह से काम का मजदूरी और धन से ताल्लुक नहीं रहता है।

नौकरशाह और नगर सेठ के सम्बन्ध को आप जरूर जान लो। नौकरशाह अपने देश में ज्यादा हैं, नगर सेठ कम हैं। तीस लाख मान लो नौकरशाह बीस लाख मान लो नगर सेठ या बीस लाख दोनों मान ली तो बारह लाख नौकरशाह और आठ लाख नगर सेठ। ये जितने लोग हैं इन सबके बारे में कराची प्रस्ताव में जो गलती गकी गई है वह गल्ती अब हम लोगों को दोहरानी नहीं चाहिय। वह गलती यह है कि सरकारी नौकरों और मंत्रियों की तनख्वाह को तो बांध देना, कम कर देना, आदर्शमय बना देना और चारों तरफ उनके लालच का समुद्र बहा देना, सरकारी नौकरों और मंत्रियों को आदर्श के द्वीप में बैठा देना और नगर सेठों को लालच के समुद्र में बहते रहने देना। वह चीज असम्भव है। लालच के समुद्र में और सब जगह जब लगाम लगाओगे तभी जा कर सरकारी नौकर और मंत्री लोग अपन काम में ईमानदार बनेंगे और आदर्शवादी बनेंग।

अब एक सवाल उठता है। कई लोग कहत हैं कि तुम खपत और खर्च के ऊपर क्यों जोर देते हो। राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात क्यों नहीं करत हो। एसे लोगों से में खाली इतना कहूंगा कि मेरा प्रस्ताव बहुत आगे जाता है। यह क्या चुटकले लगाते हुए कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करो इस प्रस्ताव के पास होने के बाद जो लोग समझते हैं कि उनको काम करने की प्रेरणा नहीं है उन सबका राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाता है। अगर प्रेरणा लोग समझते हैं तो हम ऐसी बात भी सोच सकते हैं। मैंने सुना है कि संतान वगैरह के मामले में आदमी जरा कुछ बहुत ज्यादा आतुर रहता है और उसकी भावनायें रहती हैं। कुछ रुपया बीस बरस तक हम उनके नाम में जमा करते रह सकत हैं। इस के कारण यह है कि मैं जो कुछ कह रहा हूं वह केवल बीस बरस के लिए कह रहा हूं। अपना देश जब भरपूर हो जाए उसके बाद जो आपको करना हो कर लो। ये पैसे आप चाहो तो उनको दे दो, उनकी सन्तानों को दे दो। लेकिन बीस बरस तक इस तरह से जैसा मैंने बताया है काम चलाओ।

कई बार लोग कहते हैं कि तुम्हारी अपनी क्या हालत है। मैं पहले से बता देता हूं कि यह विशेषाधिकार का समाज है। मेरी तनख्वाह पांच सौ रुपय मासिक है लेकिन सुविधाओं के हिसाब दे से देखा जाए तो जिस ढंग का मुझे मकान मिला हुआ है और जो सुभीते हैं उन सबको जोड़ा जाए तो ढाई हजार रुपया माहवार तनख्वाह बैठती है। जहां मैंने अपनी बात कही वहां में मंत्रियों की भी कह देना चाहता हूं उनको करीब सात हजार महीना मिलती है और वह साल की जा कर एक लाख के करीब पड़ती होगी। और ठाट-बाट के क्या कहने है! मैंने राष्ट्रपति भवन के बारे में एक बार कहा था कि खाली लिफ्ट बदलने के लिये चालिस लाख रुपया खर्च करने की योजना बनी थी जिस में से पांच छः लाख रुपया खर्च भी हो गया

13 hrs.

कहने के लिए तो राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री में से प्रत्येक पर दस बीस तीस लाख रुपया खर्च होता है लेकिन मैंने साबित कर दिया है कि उन में से प्रत्येक पर कम से कम एक करोड़ रुपया साल का निजी खर्च होता होगा। इतने ठाट-बाट इतनी शानों-

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

शौकत इतना ऐश्वर्य इतनी शौकीनी क्या हम लोग यूरोप और अमरीका की नकल करके अपने देश में पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते है? अगर पहले हम बीस वर्ष तक पैदावार बढ़ा ले और उस के बाद उस ऐश्वर्य की नक्ल करें तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं होगा।

मैं खुद चाहता हूं कि मैं आराम से रहूं। एक रूसी से मेरी दोस्ती हो गई थी। शायद वह रूस की सी० आई० ए० वाला रहा हो। वह दिन में दोबार मेरे पास आने लग गया। यह ताशकंद से पहले की बात है। अब तो उन की शक्ल दिखाई नहीं पड़ती है। उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि तुम अपने घर में वातानुकूलित करने वाली ठंड करने वाली मशीन क्यों नहीं लगा लेते; तुम इस तरह काम कैसे कर सकते हो; मजदूरों का भला कैसे करोगे। मैंने कहा कि पहले मुझे अपने देश को तुम्हारे रूस जैसा एक आधुनिक पैदावार वाला देश बनाने दो फिर वातानकूलित करने वाली मशीन की बात करना।

मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूं कि मैंने अपने प्रस्ताव में यह नहीं कहा है कि लोग अपनी चीजों को छोड़ दें। वह तो धर्म के लोग करते हैं। धर्म के लोग एक तो प्रेरणा पर काम करते हैं और दूसरे सन्तई पर काम करते हैं। राजनीति के लोगों का काम प्रेरणा पर चलता है और दूसरे विधि और कानून पर चलता है। हम लोग यहां पर कोई सन्तई करने नहीं आए हैं हम लोग विधि और कानून बनने आए हैं ताकि करोड़ों के लिए कोई काम किया जा सके न सिर्फ एक दो चार आदमी सन्त बन कर उदाहरण रख दें और लोग कहें कि कितने अच्छे और बढ़िया आदमी हैं।

इसी लिए मैं आप को एक बड़ा भंडार बताना चाहता हूं और वह है सिंचाई वाला भंडार। मैं ने एक मोटा सा हिसाब लगाया है कि पूरी खेती के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 40 अरब से 1 खरब रुपये की जरूरत पड़ेगी एक खरब रुपये यानी दस हजार करोड़ रुपये। मैं समझता हूं कि इतना ज्यादा सिंचाई का काम करना असम्भव है जब तक हम स्वयं सेवकी को न शामिल कर लें और वह स्वयंसेवकी भी असम्भव है जब तक हम सारी जनता के सामने यह आदर्श न रख दें कि हम ने इस देश में अभाव की सांझेदारी करनी शूरू कर दी है।

कुछ लोग यह सवाल उठायेंगे कि क्या मैं निजी धंधे और सार्वजनिक धंधे जैसे बड़े विषय के बारे में कुछ नहीं करूंगा। मैं ने तो बुनियादी बात कह दी है। मैं आप से बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस देश को चलाने वाले लोग चाहे वे निजी धंधे वाले हों और चाहे सार्वजनिक धंधे वाले इतने नादान हों कि वे कहें कि चलो कोई बात नहीं है हम अपने कारखानों का माल हिन्देशिया भेजेंगे, बर्मा भेजेंगे या और कहीं भेजेंगे और उन से चावल और गेहूं मंगायेंगे—यह बात केवल सार्वजनिक धंधे वाले ही नहीं कह सकते हैं निजी धंधे वाले भी कह सकते हैं—तो यह वही ग़लती होगी जो कि इस देश में पिछले बीस बरस से हो रही है यानी नाईलोन रेयन टेरीलीन वगैरह के न जाने कितने वाहियात किस्म के कारख़ाने तो बन गए और सिंचाई का काम नहीं हो पाया।

जो लोग कहते हैं कि उपभोक्ता पर छोड़ दो खुला धंधा छोड़ दो मैं उन्हें कहूंगा कि ऐसा करने का नतीजा आज हम देख ही रहे हैं। और जो लोग कहते हैं कि सार्वजनिक धंधे बनाए जायें मैं उन्हें कहूंगा कि राउरकेला और जमशेदपुर में आज कोई फ़र्क नहीं है। जिस तरह से लूट जमशेदपुर में है उसी तरह लूट राउरकेला में भी है क्योंकि वहां पर उसी तरह की अफ़सरशाही ही नौकरशाही और मजदूरों का शोषण है और मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि शायद कुछ

ज्यादा है, क्योंकि वहां पर अपनी जाति और अपने कुटुम्ब के लोगों को भरने का काम चलता आ रहा है।

असल में यह मामला सम्पत्ति का है। सम्पत्ति का मोह और सम्पत्ति की संस्था, मैं समझता हूं कि संसार में अभी तक किसी व्यक्ति ने, किसी समाज ने, किसी देश में एक-साथ इन दोनों का हल नहीं निकाला है। मार्क्स साहब ने सम्पत्ति की संस्था का हल निकाला था। हमारे उपनिषदों ने सम्पत्ति के मोह का हल निकाला था। इसी तरह से हम कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालें कि सम्पत्ति के मोह और सम्पत्ति की संस्था, इन दोनों का हल निकाल सकें, भोग की इच्छा और भोग की व्यवस्था, दोनों का हल निकाल सकें। मैंने यही बात यहां पर रखी है कि किसी तरह से भोग की व्यवस्था पर रुकावट लगाई जाये, भोग की इच्छा पर रुकावट लगाई जाये।

मैंने अभी मोटर का उदाहरण दिया है। मैं अब स्कूल का उदाहरण देता हूं। हमारे देश में पांच दस लाख बच्चे ऐसे हैं, जो बढ़िया स्कूलों में जाते हैं, जो बीस तीस, पचास, अस्सी, सौ रुपये महीना की फीस देते हैं--खाली फीस, बस वाली फीस स्कूल वाली फीस, कपड़े और खाना नहीं। अगर उस खर्च को रोक दिया जाये और ऐसे, स्कूल हो जायें, जिनमें राष्ट्रपति का बच्चा और भंगी का बच्चा दोनों एकसाथ पढ़ने जायें, तो इससे भी कम से कम साठ करोड़ रुपये से एक अरब रुपये की बचत हो जायेगी।

अन्त में मैं यही निवेदन करूंगा कि जो बातें मैंने कही हैं, सभी माननीय सदस्य इस विषय पर बोलते हुए उन पर ध्यान दें। मैं सम्पत्ति के मोह, भोग की इच्छा, सम्पत्ति की संस्था और भोग की व्यवस्था दोनों के बारे में कह रहा हूं। मैं अपने देश के लिए एक ऐसा रास्ता निकाल रहा हूं, जिस पर अभी तक लोगों ने नहीं सोचा है। माननीय सदस्य उस पर गम्भीरता से सोचें और देश का निर्माण करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That this House resolves that the Government should appoint a committee to work out the proposals for restricting individual monthly expenditure to Rs. 1,500 in order that Rs. 1,000 crores may annually be made available for investment in developmental work."

13.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at 4 minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION *RE.* APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE FOR RESTRICTION OF INDIVIDUAL MONTHLY EXPENDITURE—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before we take up further discussion of Dr. Lohia's motion may I say that we have got to take up the non-official business at 3 o'clock but we will push it, with your permission, to 3.30.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettar): 4 o'clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if I push it to 4 o'clock I cannot accommodate all. I have got about 50 names here. He has raised a fundamental issue. There is a sort of a debate there and outside. He does not expect—it is clear from his motion itself—that here and now we can take a decision. He wants a Committee to be appointed.

श्री मधु लिमये : शायद मोरार जी भाई मान लें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I know how much time the Deputy Prime Minister would require?

The Deputy-Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): As much time as you would like to give me. I cannot say anything. If you do not give me any time, I am content.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Approximately 20 minutes?

Shri Morarji Desai: Whatever time you give, I will occupy it more usefully than Dr. Lohia.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can have 10 minutes for your reply.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप जो हुक्म देंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You had your satisfaction of starting the debate. Now, I will give 5 to 7 minutes to other hon. Members. Dr. Sushila Nayar.

An hon. Member: There is an amendment also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The mover of the amendment was not present.

डा० सुशीला नायर (झांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय डाक्टर लाहिया साहब ने यह जो प्रस्ताव रखा है कि खर्चे पर अमूक बन्धन लगाया जाय और अमूक हद् से ज्यादा लोग खर्चा न करें यह प्रस्ताव तो अच्छा प्रस्ताव है, इस में दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं । आज जब इतनी मुसीबत में से, आर्थिक संकट में से देश गूजर रहा है, हम अपनी जरूरियात पर कम खर्च करके देश के नवनिर्माण के लिये धन लगायें, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं । यह अच्छी बात है । श्री लोबा प्रभु जी ने कहा कि इसमें कांस्टीट्युशनल रूकावट आयेगी तो अगर इन्होंने आमदनी के ऊपर रोक लगाने को कहा होता तब तो कांस्टीट्यूशनल रुकावट की बात आ सकती थी, फंडामेंटल राइट्स की बात हो सकती थी । लेकिन अपना पैसा आप खर्च न करें अपने ऊपर, और देश के लिये रखें, इसमें कोई आपत्ति होनी नहीं चाहिए, ऐसा मुझे लगता है । मगर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने जो कुछ तरीके बताये मुझे शक है कि वह तरीके कारगर नहीं हो सकते हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि मोटर किसी के पास प्राइवेट न रहे । 4 लाख मोटर गाड़ियो हटा दें और 5 सौ रुपये का जो एक एक गाड़ी के पीछे खर्चा होता है वह बच जायगा । अब या तो मोटर गाड़ियां देश में रहे नहीं, हम बैलगाड़ियों में चलें. लोहिया जी यह चाहते हों तो कुछ बात हो सकती है, लेकिन अगर मोटर गाड़ियां चलनी हैं और मैं समझती हूं कि डा० लाहिया भी बैलगाड़ी में नहीं चलेंगे, मोटर गाड़ियों पर ही जायेंगे, ता मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि मोटर संस्था की ओर से चले या व्यक्ति की ओर से चले खर्चा, तो उनके ऊपर होगा ही । खर्चे की बचत नहीं होगी । और मैं यह भी उन से निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि मोटर गाड़ी आखिर डाक्टर हैं तो उसको चाहिए, आप माननीय सदस्य हैं, आप को पांच दस जगह पर जाना है तो आप को भी शायद जरूरत पड़ेगी । इसी प्रकार से कई और लोग हो सकते हैं । यह पत्रकार लोग हैं, इन को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह दौड़ भाग करनी होती है । तो गाड़ियां रहेंगी । अब मोटर गाड़ियां व्यक्ति के द्वारा चलायी जायं या संस्था के द्वारा इतना ही फर्क रह जाता है । जो कोई भी चलायेगा उसके ऊपर पेट्राल भी लगेगा, ड्राइवर भी होगा, खर्चा भी होगा, मेंटिनेंस भी होगा, रिपेयर भी होगा । तो वहां कोई बचत होने वाली नहीं है । और मेरा नम्र निवेदन है माननीय लोहिया जी से कि मोटर गाड़ियां हम तो चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा बनें, सस्ती बनें और सर्वसामान्य लोग भी मोटर गाड़ियों का उपयोग कर सकें जैसे मोटर साइकिल का कर रहे हैं । लेकिन इस वक्त तो मोटर गाड़ियों के दाम बहुत ज्यादा हैं । वह दाम इसलिए हैं कि कुछ मोनोपली है, कुछ कम संख्या में बनती हैं, कई एक उसके कारण हैं तो मैं यह कहूंगी कि जिस चीज को आप आवश्यक समझते हैं वह चीज आप को

देनी पड़ेगी, चाहे आप फिर उसको किसी तरीके से दो, व्यक्ति को दो या सामूहिक रूप से उसका उपयोग करो। मोटर गाड़ियां बननी अगर बन्द हो जायेंगी तो इतने लाख लोग जो उसमें काम करने वाले हैं वह भी बेकार हो जायेंगे, यह भी सोचने की बात है। तो यह चीज नहीं चल सकती।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : खेती पर सब लोग जाकर काम करें।

डा० सुशीला नायर : हम जानते हैं कि इस देश में खेती पर काम करने वाले इतने ज्यादा लोग हैं उनके लिये पर्याप्त काम नहीं है, पूरा काम उन्हीं के लिये नहीं है। आज तो यह कहा जा रहा है, सब की तरफ से, और लोहिया जी की तरफ से भी कि जमीन पर से कुछ लोगों को हटा लें ताकि वह ज्यादा उत्पादन कर सकें। जमीन के अलावा दूसरी जगह दूसरे साधनों से . . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ट्रैक्टर और पम्पिंग सेट वगैरह बस।

डा० सुशीला नायर : पम्पिंग सेट वगैरह यह जो कह रहे हैं, वह भी बनें। मगर बनाने का काम हरेक नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जो चीजें आपको वाहन के लिये, ट्रांस्पोर्ट के लिये चाहिये, उसके बगैर आपका गुजारा नहीं चलेगा। दूसरी चीजें भी चलें, जो साधन आपको चाहिये, उनके लिये मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहूंगी कि जितना धन उस तरफ़ डाल सकते हैं, डालें, लेकिन यह कहना कि खेती में लोग ज्यादा काम करें, यह नहीं हो सकता, साथ में उद्योगों में भी लगें, तब यह हो सकता है। आज खेती के साथ उद्योग रखने की आवश्यकता है ताकि खेती में काम करने वालों को पर्याप्त आमदनी हो सके। आज केवल खेती से पर्याप्त आमदनी नहीं होती है, बहुत ज्यादा लोग जमीन में लगे हुए हैं।

आप ने कहा कि एक करोड़ इस समय सरकारी नौकर हैं, इन में से 20 लाख को कम से कम निकाल दिया जाय, इनको निकाल कर कहां फेंका जायगा, यह कोई मजाक तो नहीं है। जहां कहीं जरा भी रिट्रेन्चमेन्ट होता है, हल्ला मच जाता है, हमारे भाई बोलते हैं, सभी बोलते हैं कि आखिर वे लोग कहां जांय, कैसे रोटी खांय। यह ठीक है कि भविष्य में सरकारी नौकरों की भरती कम की जाय, नये एक्सपेन्शन में उनको लगाया जाय—यह चीज मानने की है, आवश्यक है, और उस दिशा में कुछ काम हो भी रहा है। लेकिन 20 लाख नौकरों को निकालना—यह नहीं हो सकता है। चौधरी चरण सिंह ने 3500 औरतों को निकाल दिया है, उन्होने वहां हल्ला बोला हुआ है, वे कहां जांय, उनमें कोई विधवा है, कोई परित्यक्ता है और कोई अपने मां-बाप का पेट पाल रही है, उनके साथ हमारी पूरी सहानुभुति है, यदि 20 लाख को निकाल दिया तो क्या होगा—इस देश में।

इसलिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आपसे यही कहना है कि जो आप कहते हैं कि खर्च कम हो, प्रोस्टेन्टेशस स्पेन्डिग न हो—यह बात तो समझ में आती है, लेकिन जो व्यक्ति अपने पैसे से घर बना लेता है उसमें आपको आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये, घर तो हर एक को सरकार नहीं दे सकती—तो यह देख लीजिये कि कुछ प्रोडक्टिव चीजों में धन लगे, उसमें आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये, हां, आस्टेन्टेशस स्पेंडिग नहीं होना चाहिये।

मैं इस बात का भी समर्थन करती हूं कि रेयन नाईलोन के कारखाने नहीं लगाने चाहियें बल्कि उस धन का उपयोग ऐसे कामों में होना चाहिये, जिससे गरीब जनता को काम मिल सके और आवश्यकतायें पूरी हो सकें। आज जो करोड़ों रुपये की खादी गरीब औरतों के मेहनत और पसीने की बनाई हुई पड़ी है, उसकी खपत हो सकती है,

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

उन गरीब बहनों के बाल बच्चों को पालने का साधन मिल सकता है, यदि टैरिलीन और लाइलोन के कारखाने न हों तो । जो पैसा लगाया जाता है उनमें अन्य प्रकार के उत्पादन के कार्य में क्यों नहीं लगाया जा सकता है । इसलिये मैं आप से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि यह चीज बड़ी गम्भीरता से सोचने की है कि किस प्रकार से यह हो सकता है । जो तरीके लोहिया जी ने बताये हैं, वे नहीं चल सकते हैं ।

आप ने स्कूलों की बात कही है । मैं चाहती हूं कि सब स्कूल अच्छे हों, लेकिन आज ऐसा नहीं है । यदि कोई मां-बाप अपना पेट काट कर अपने बच्चों को अच्छी तालीम देने के लिये मिल कर कोई सामुहिक साधन कर लेते हैं तो इसमें तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये । यह ठीक है कि हमारे स्कूल अच्छे बनें, उसका प्रयास होना चाहिये । लेकिन जब तक यह नहीं होता है, तब तक इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये कि जो मां-बाप अपने बच्चों को अच्छी तालीम दे सकते हैं, वे दें ।

मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि सम्पत्ति का मोह न हो, सम्पत्ति की संसथा की तरफ़ तवज्जह दी जाय—यह मैं मानती हूं, लेकिन मैं डा० लोहिया जी से नम्र निवेदन करते हुए यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जब वह सेवाग्राम में बापू जी के पास बैठते थे, उस समय की बातों की तरफ़ तवज्जह दें, जो रास्ता बापू जी ने बताया था, उसको अपनायें । हमें अपने विचारों में परिवर्तन करना होगा, खाली कानून बना कर, लोगों पर पाबन्दी लगा कर यह व्यवस्था सफल साबित नहीं हो सकेगी, कानून की मदद लें, लेकिन ज्यादा तालीम की तरफ़ ध्यान दें । तभी खर्च कम करने की बात सफल होगी ।

अब मैं प्रोहिबिशन की बात कहती हूं । आप उसका विरोध करते हैं । 1200 करोड़ रु० हर साल एक्साइज से इस देश में आता है । एक रुपया रेवेन्यु के पीछे 4 रु० पीने वाले खर्च करते हैं । अगर लोहिया जी हमारे साथ पूरा सहयोग दे कर शराब बन्दी को सफल बनायें तो इस तरह से पांच गूना—1200 करोड़ रुपया बच सकता है । अर्थात् 6000 करोड़ रुपये शराब में न जाकर उत्पादन में जा सकते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने शराब पीने को कभी नहीं कहा ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : तो फिर बन्द करवाने में मदद करें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Sushila Nayar should now conclude. Otherwise, it would not be possible for me to regulate the debate.

Now, Shri N. K. Somani. He will have to confine his remarks to not more than five to seven minutes. I shall be very strict in regard to the time.

Shri N. K. Somani (Nagpur): It is very difficult for me to participate inteligently in a discussion of a propasal which is basically so ill-conceived and frivolous and contrary to human nature, as the one that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has brought forward in this House. I suspect that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia is now turning sadistic. It is indeed a pity that some times in his obsessions, he puts forward such propositions as this; sometimes, his obsessions are magnificient and sometimes they are not. But I do not know how I can argue with a person who dreams of imaginary mink coats and diamond necklaces; I do not know how to meet such a person either on ground or in air.

He has propounded a set of theories and come to entirely different conclusions. According to him, if you limit or cut down personal expenditure,

which, of course, is contrary to basic human nature, but which according to him is possible and should be done, this country will get about Rs. 1000 crores more per year which can be invested in productive enterprises. I say that this is completely contrary to human nature and this is completely wrong, because the moment you start doing such an ill-informed or ill-conceived thing, there will be absolutely no incentive left in this country to either work more or to produce more and thereby invest and save. The meagre savings which we have today in this country will rapidly dry out.

When he quotes Rajaji or when he quotes an ascetic like himself, there are absolutely different motivations that move people. When he talks of human nature, I would like to quote to him what Arjuna asked Lord Krishna in the Second chapter of the Gita, because he is talking in terms of *Sthithaprajna*, he is talking in terms of people who have no value for money, and he is talking of people who are ascetic, he is talking not of the ordinary Indian people but of people like Rajaji and people like himself. Arjuna asked Lord Krishna:

स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का भाषा समाधिस्थस्य केशव ।
स्थितधी: कि प्रभाषेत किमासीत व्रजेत किम् ।।

And Lord Krishna told him:

ध्यायतो विषयान्पुंस: संगस्तेषूपजायते ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसके आगे भी जोड़ो—

कुर्मोङ्गानीव सर्वश:

Shri N. K. Somani: Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: believes that every man in this country or elsewhere is a *sthithaprajna* and that every man has motivations that move Rajaji or him.

Now, let us go into the context or the circumstances that are facing the country today. I believe that the objectives of our national ecnomic policy are as follows. I am referring to this because he has mentioned the urgency of a sizable and massive capital formation; it may be that he wants to put that money into irrigation and agriculture. We have no fight against that. But how do you raise capital? You do not raise it by speaking such things and by propounding such questionable theories.

Capital can only come into the country either by taxation which is already so high,—thanks to the policies of our Government, it is 82.2 per cent to 89.4 per cent,— or by public borrowing, which is also extremely high, or by deficit financing which this time very wisely we have tried to give up or by foreign aid. I maintain that all these four basic avenues of capital formation have been so overtaxed that there is absolutely no further scope. Now, what is the purpose of throttling individual enterprise and individual savings? Even a gambler sometimes takes lessons in his life, but Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia does not seem to take any lessons from the 20 years of experimentation that we have done in this country and the results that we have come to, because he does not believe in resourcefulness, he does not believe in enterprise, he does not believe in the initiative of an individual, and I think he is against the Indian individual, and, therefore, he has tried to go one more step forward than what has been done in this country and he wants to throttle and kill complete initiative. If he wants to deny to an individual the right to spend money for what he wants, of course, legitimately, then where is the incentive for working more and producing more? He has even gone one more step and drawn a wrong conclusion in respect of the report of Dr. Mahalanobis submitted in February, 1964. I do not know what hallucinations he is suffering from. In his report on the distribution of income, Dr. Mahalanobis has said:

> "The degree of inequality in income distribution is not higher in India than in some other develop-

[Shri N. K. Somani]

ed or under-developed countries, including the Soviet Union.".

I do not know whether the Gita moves him. But I would like to remind him of Stalin when he said in; 1931-32 that equality is a concept worthy of a primitive society and has nothing to do with socialism; he also said that it is a bourgeois deviation. I do not know whether the Doctor wants to usher in in India a society of that nature.

Then imagine for one moment if, God forbid, this Motion is passed, what is going to be the power of intimidation and blackmail in the hands of a few income tax officers? The ITOs will have full authority to come to your house and ask you where you got your litre of milk from, what fees you have paid for the education of your children, how much you have spent on your travelling, entertainment, cinema, education, foodgrains etc. I suppose Dr. Lohia would like to give all those powers to the ITOs. But I propose and I put forward the plea that this is going to increase corruption in our country and will also generate more black money instead of curbing it. If Dr. Lohia is endeavouring to reduce wasteful expenditure, non-developmental expenditure, my Party and I are both with him. But I would like to know from him as the big brother what he and his party which is associated with many State Governments today in this country have done. Will he tell us whether he has curtailed expenditure in the various State Governments with which he is associated? Will he tell us whether he has done anything by way of maximising production and productivity in the various States in the government of which he is supposed to have a say? Will he tell us whether he has increased or tried to increase productivity in various fields in the States in which he is supposed to have a stake? Will he tell us whether he has brought about an improved climate by eliminating the mutual distrust that exists between the Governments and the businessmen in those States in the government of which he has a say?

We are all with him if he has done any such thing.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Does he have a say there?

Shri N. K. Somani: I would like to find out. We are all with him if he is for curbing the price rise, the rise of 80 per cent in prices that has come about in the last ten years. But as far as this stupid and impractical proposal is concerned, it will kill initiative and enterprise and we are definitely not with him.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उस के पीछे जो भावना है, जो मंशा है उस का मैं आदर करता हूं। उन की मंशा यह है कि इस देश में जो वैभव, शान शौकत, अनावश्यक और दिखावे वाले कार्यों पर खर्च होता है वह बन्द किया जाय ताकि कीमत भी कम आ सके और देश के विकास के लिए बहुत बड़ी तादाद में साधन उपलब्ध हो सकें। जहां तक इन उद्देश्यों का संबंध है और उस के पीछे जो भावना है उस का मैं आदर करता हूं और समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन मैं यह मानने को तैयार नहीं हूं कि जो भाव इन्होंने दिये हैं वह कोई रामबाण औषधि है या अमोघ अस्त्र हैं जिन से कि देश की सारी समस्याएं हल हो जायेंगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि डा० साहब इस समस्या की ओर जरा एक व्यवहारिक और वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से देखें। ऐसा लगता है कि डाक्टर लोहिया अब भी फेनियनिजम के प्रभाव से मुक्त नहीं हुए हैं। उनका सुझाव अवैज्ञानिक, अव्यवहारिक और काल्पनिक है। मैं उन का एक विरोधाभास आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। खर्चे पर आप एक सीमा बांध देंगे। वह कहते हैं कि उस से पैसा बच जायेगा लेकिन पैसा बचने से ही

वह देश के निर्माण में लग जायेगा उस का क्या आश्वासन हमें है। इस का अर्थ यह है कि वह चाहेंगे कि सरकार इस को मौप अप करे, उस को अनिवार्य ऋण के रूप में ले ले या और किसी प्रकार लेकर निर्माण कार्यों में लगाये। लेकिन उनके पूरे भाषण में इस बात का कहीं आभास नहीं मिला।

एक प्रश्न मेरे साथी सोमानी जी ने उठाया। बड़ा हास्यास्पद प्रश्न है। वह कहते हैं कि फिर इंसटिव क्या होगा? यह एक दलील आम तौर पर इन लोगों की रहती है कि अगर आप ने खर्चे पर या आमदनी के ऊपर सीमा लगा दी तो हम क्यों कमायेंगे? हमें क्या इंसटिव रहेगा? इस संबंध में मुझे गोर्की का एक बड़ा सुन्दर लेख याद आता है। वह एक धन्नासेठ से मिलने गये। उस से गोर्की ने पूछा कि क्या तुम 10 कोट पहनते हो तो उस ने जवाब दिया कि नहीं एक कोट ही मैं पहनता हूं। उस से पूछा कि क्या तुम 100 बार खाते हो तो उस ने जवाब दिया कि नहीं मैं एक बार खाता हूं। उस से पूछा कि क्या वह 50 बिस्तर पर सोता है तो जवाब मिला कि नहीं भाई मैं एक ही बिस्तर पर सोता हूं। करते क्या हो? धन्नासेठ ने जवाब दिया कि पैसा बनाता हूं। इस पर गोर्की ने पूछा कि क्या टक्साल चलाते हो? उस ने जवाब दिया कि मैं टक्साल नहीं, कारखाने व मिलें चलाता हूं। गोर्की ने पूछा कि कितना पैसा बनाते हो तो उस ने कहा कि लाख रुपया। उस का क्या करते हो? और पैसा बनाता हूं। उस का क्या करते हो? और अधिक पैसा बनाता हूं। गोर्की ने जब फिर उस से सवाल किया कि उस का क्या करते हो तब उस धन्नासेठ के कहा कि तुम पागल तो नहीं हो। इस पर गोर्की ने उस धन्नासेठ को कहा कि मुझे तो आप पागल नजर आते हैं। इसलिए यह कोई खर्चा करने के लिए ही पैसा कमाते हो ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह एक विशेष प्रकार के प्राणी हैं जो उस एक चक्कर में फंसे हुए हैं। और कुछ वह कर नहीं सकते। इसलिए वह खर्चे के लिए ही पैसा कमाते हों ऐसी बात मैं सिद्धांत रूप से स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं हूं। इसलिए केवल खर्चे पर सीमा बांध देने से समस्या हल नहीं होती है। खर्च करने के बाद भी खर्च के सारे दिखावे के पीछे आधार क्या है? इस के पीछे आधार यह है कि आज देश में एक समानान्तर मुद्रा चल रही है और समानान्तर मुद्रा कितनी है उस का कोई अनुमान नहीं है। टैक्स की कितनी चोरी होती है इस बारे में कालडोर लेकर रिजर्व बैंक ने उस के अलग अलग अनुमान लगाये हैं। देश में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर समानान्तर मुद्रा चल रही है यह एक मानी हुई बात है। बहुत सारा काला धन सफेद धन हो चुका है और वही इस दिखावे का खर्चे का स्रोत है। यह जितना आज खर्चा दिखाई दे रहा है दिखावे का उस का एक कारण यह है कि वह काला पसा है जो खर्च हो रहा है जो कहीं सफेद बन रहा है और कहीं सफेद नहीं बन रहा है।

एक वक्त था जबकि हम डिमोनेटाइजेशन करके काले पैसे को फ्रीज कर सकते थे। आज भी यह किया जा सकता है बाकी इस को बहुत पहले कर देना चाहिए था। इस के साथ टैक्सों की चोरी को रोकने के लिए हमारे मंत्री महोदय श्री मोरारजी भाई बहुत सख्ती से कदम उठा रहे हैं। उस के लिए मैं उन का अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूं। शहरी आमदनी पर सीमा बांधी जाय। डिमोनेटाइजेशन किया जाय और टैक्सों की चोरी को रोका जाय। यह एक इतना आसान प्रश्न नहीं है कि एक हल्की सी औषधि डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया बतला दें और उस से यह समस्या हल हो जाये। इस प्रकार यह जो कौंस्पीकुअस कंज्पशन है उसे रोकना चाहिए उस को कर्ब करना चाहिए। इस का हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने एलान किया है अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में

[श्री अमृत नहाटा]

और अपने प्रस्तावों में और इस को रोकने के लिए, कीमतें नीची लाने के लिए और दूसरे जो कार्य हैं वह करने के लिए हम वचनबद्ध हैं और उन कार्यों पर अमल करने से ही यह उद्देश्य हल होंगे यह मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

प्रस्ताव में यह कहा गया है कि व्यक्तिगत मासिक व्यय एक सीमा तक लाने के लिए और उस के संबंध में प्रस्तावों पर विचार करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई जाये। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक रचनात्मक सुझाव है और जिस दिशा में हमारे चिन्तन को और हमारे आचारों को जाना चाहिए उस दिशा में यह प्रस्ताव ले जाता है। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने यह नहीं कहा कि व्यक्तिगत व्यय पर अभी रोक लगा दी जाय। उन्होंने कहा है कि इस प्रकार के प्रस्तावों को तैयार करने के लिए कमेटी बनाई जाये।

रोक कितनी सीमा पर लगेगी और रोक लगने के बाद कितना रुपया राष्ट्र के निर्माण के लिए प्राप्त होगा इस के निर्धारण का काम कमेटी पर छोड़ा जा सकता है। प्रस्ताव कितनी मात्रा में व्यवहारिक है, क्या कानून से यह सम्भव है या नहीं है, कौन सी कठिनाइयां पैदा होंगी, क्या उन का निराकरण किया जा सकता है या नहीं किया जा सकता है? मैं समझता हूं कि यह सारी बातें समिति को सौंपी जा सकती हैं और उस के प्रतिवेदन की प्रतीक्षा की जा सकती है।

प्रश्न यह है कि यह सदन इस बात को चाहता है या नहीं कि हमारे देश में ऐश्वर्य का, वैभव का, अनापशनाप खर्चे का, ठाठबाट का जो एक तरीका चल रहा है वह तरीका बन्द होना चाहिए। गरीबी और अमीरी में बड़ी खाई है। कुछ क्षेत्रों में यह खाई बढ़ती जा रही है। सभी स्वीकार करेंगे कि यह अन्तर अगर कम नहीं होगा तो इस के गम्भीर राजनीतिक व सामाजिक परिणाम होंगे। भारत के आम आदमी अब अधिक प्रतीक्षा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हमारे सामने आकांक्षाओं और अपेक्षाओं का बड़ा आलोड़न हो रहा है। स्वाधीनता के 20 वर्षों के बाद जिन लोगों को राष्ट्रीय समृद्धि में हिस्सा नहीं मिला वह बेचैन हो रहे हैं। उन की बेचैनी लोकतन्त्र को भी खतरे में डाल सकती है। इस लिये यह प्रश्न एक सामाजिक स्वरूप का है जिस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा।

एक पहलू और है। गरीबी अमीरी का अन्तर है। यह खराब है। यह कम होना चाहिये, लेकिन इस से भी भयंकर अन्तर का प्रदर्शन है। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री सोमानी गीता की बात कर रहे थे। महाभारत में कुन्ती ने कहा कि मेरे दिन निर्धनता में बीत रहे हैं, यह मुझे इतना नहीं खलता जितना मुझे यह खलता है कि कौरव के दिन समृद्धि में बीत रहे हैं। जब कुंती जैसी महिला के हृदय में विषमता कसक सकती है तो भारत के आम आदमी पर वैभव के प्रदर्शन का क्या परिणाम होता है इस की गम्भीरता को हमें समझना चाहिये। और इस को सभी स्वीकार करेंगे कि हमारे देश में वैभव का प्रदर्शन बड़े भौंडे ढंग से किया जाता है।

क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि हम खर्च कम करें? क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि कानून भी इस दिशा में लोगों को प्रवृत्त करे। कितनी सफलता मिलती है इस के बारे में अभी से भविष्यवाणी करना ठीक नहीं होगा। उपभोग में संयम का जो हमारा आदर्श है उसे राज्य कानून द्वारा किस प्रकार चरितार्थ करवा सकता है, इस पर विचार होना चाहिये।

इस समय एक गम्भीर आर्थिक संकट है। इस संकट के निराकरण के लिये हमें तीन सूत्री विचार अपनाना पड़ेगा। उत्पादन में वृद्धि—चाहे खेती का उत्पादन हो या कल-कारखाने का—,उपभोग में संयम और वितरण में औचित्य। अब कहा जाता है कि हमने उपभोग में संयम कर दिया तो इन्सेंटिव नहीं मिलेगा। मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं। कुछ व्यक्ति हो सकते हैं जो केवल मुनाफे के लिये काम करें, लेकिन इस से बड़ी प्रेरणा और कौन हो सकती है कि इस देश में फैले हुए अभाव, अज्ञान और बीमारी को दूर करने के लिये हम ऐसे राज और समाज की रचना करें जिसमें कोई भूखा न हो, नंगा न हो, कोई बीमार बिना दवा के न मरे, किसी का बच्चा अज्ञान में न रहे? इस से और महती प्रेरणा कौन सी चाहिये? यह प्रेरणा जिन्हें प्रेरित नहीं कर सकती, उनके लिये कानून का विचार करना होगा। भारत के सेठ और पूंजीपति अगर आज इस कसौटी में खरे नहीं उतरेंगे तो मैं उन्हें चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि उन को दीवार पर लिखे हुए को पढ़ना चाहिये और देश का मानस जिस गति से बदल रहा है उस गति से उनको बदलना होगा, कष्ट में जीवन बिताना होगा। अगर वह खुद संयम या अनुशासन में नहीं रह सकते तो राज्य को आगे बढ़ कर उन्हें एक सामाजिक अनुशासन में रखना होगा।

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Shri Vajpayee was against the abolition of privy purses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Kindly conclude now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मेरा निवेदन है कि डा० लोहिया के प्रस्ताव में आमदनी पर रोक लगाने की बात नहीं कही गई है। इन्सेंटिव क्यों कम होना चाहिये? व्यक्ति परिश्रम करें। परिश्रम कर के आमदनी बढ़ाये। मगर उस आमदनी को इस तरह से खर्च करने का अधिकार नहीं दिया जा सकता जिस से देश की दौलत न बढ़े और देश की जनता के मन में असन्तोष पैदा हो। प्रस्ताव पर विचार करते हुए यह बात ध्यान में रखनी होगी कि नियन्त्रण आमदनी पर नहीं है, नियन्त्रण पुरुषार्थ पर नहीं है, नियन्त्रण व्यय पर है, फिजूलखर्ची पर है, नियन्त्रण सस्ते ढंग की शान-शौकत पर है। इस पर रोक लगाने का समय आ गया है और मैं समझता हूं कि सारा मामला समिति को सौंपने में वित्त मंत्री को कभी कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज (वर्धा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस भावना से यह प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया गया है या इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे जो भावना है, उस भावना के साथ मेरी पूरी हमदर्दी है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: इस प्रस्ताव पर बोलने के लिये क्या सब मारवाड़ियों को ही बुलाया जायेगा?

श्री मधु लिमये: डाक्टर साहब का विरोध करने के लिये सिर्फ मारवाड़ियों को ही बुलवा रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he brought forward the motion because he is a marwadi? I do not know why this point is being raised.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: कभी कभी तो आप मजाक समझ लिया करें।

श्री कमल नयन बजाज: इसके पीछे जो भावना है मैं उसका साथ देता हूं कि जहां तक ऐश्वर्य वैभव और प्रमाद के प्रदर्शन का सवाल है, उससे समाज का नुक्सान होता है, व्यक्ति का नुक्सान होता है। मैं इस चीज को मानने वाला हूं। लेकिन इस समय हमारे सामने जो बड़ा प्रश्न है वह यह कि इस वक्त देश का धन और दौलत किस तरह से बढ़े। किस तरह से हम उसे उत्पादित करें, इसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान अधिक होना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ उसका व्यय

[श्री कमल नयन बजाज]

फिजूलखर्ची की तरफ या जिसमें पैदाइश न हो उसकी तरफ न चला जाये, इसकी हम पूरी खबरदारी रक्खें तो मैं मानता हूं कि इससे विशेष लाभ होगा। संयम और त्याग के लिये भी एक वातावरण बनाने की दरकार है। लेकिन वह सिर्फ कानून से बनाया जा सकता है ऐसी मेरी मान्यता नहीं है। यदि लोक-सभा के सारे लोग एक नियम बना लें कि जहां पर इस तरह के ऐश्वर्य प्रमाद या वैभव का प्रदर्शन हो, चाहे वह किसी का विवाह हो या कोई पार्टी हो या कोई और प्रसंग हो, वहां पर वे लोग नहीं जायेंगे, ऐसा प्रतिबन्ध हम अपने ऊपर डालें, तो मैं मानता हूं कि देश में थोड़ा सा इस तरह का वातावरण बनाने के लिये हम तैयार हैं। लेकिन जब तक सामाजिक वातावरण बनाने के लिये, नैतिक वातावरण बनाने के लिये तथा आध्यात्मिक वातावरण बनाने के लिये हम तैयार नहीं होंगे, हम सिर्फ एक कानून बना कर—और ऐसा कानून बना कर जो कि अव्यावहारिक है—ऐसा वातावरण तैयार नहीं कर सकते।

अब आप मेरा सवाल लीजिये। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं, और मुझे खुशी है, मुझे घमण्ड नहीं है, कई एम० पी० होंगे और शायद वर्धा में भी लोग होंगे, कांग्रेस में भी हैं, जो कि धनवान हैं, लेकिन मेरा व्यक्तिगत खर्च उनसे कम होगा।

श्री जी० भा० कृपलानी (गुना) : आप कंजूस होंगे।

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : हो सकता है। लेकिन डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया का जो प्रस्ताव है उसमें जो कंजूस हैं वह कम खर्च करें या ज्यादा खर्च करें, इसका सवाल नहीं है। मैं आपकी बात मान सकता हूं कि मैं कंजूस हूं। लेकिन सवाल इस का नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि आज मान लीजिये कि मुझे वर्धा में या देहात में रहना हो और वहीं पर जीवन बिताना हो, तो मेरे लिये 1500 रु० काफी हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तब आप तनख्वाह क्यों लेते हैं ?

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : लेकिन यदि मुझे उद्योगों को बढ़ाना है या इसकी जिम्मेदारी लेकर देश के निर्माण के काम के लिये आगे बढ़ना है और बम्बई में रहना है, तो वहां पर तीन कमरों का फ्लैट का किराया भी आज एक या दो हजार रुपया तक हो जायेगा। जब तक आप इस देश में ऐसी आर्थिक व्यवस्था नहीं कर देंगे कि जिनको तीन बेड रूम्स की जगह मिलनी चाहिये या जितनी भी जगह आप मुनासिब समझते हैं मिलनी जरूरी है, उतनी मिल जाये, और जिसकी कीमत आज 50,000 रु० है वह 2,000 रु० में मिलनी चाहिये, तब तक यह प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा सकता।

डा० लोहिया ने कहा कि मोटर गाड़ियां प्राइवेट हाथों में देना बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि यहां की बस सर्विस एफिशिएन्ट हो जाये तो यह बात सोची जा सकती है। एक दफा परन्तु जैसे न्यूयार्क में मोटर गाड़ियों में जा कर जल्दी लोग नहीं पहुंच सकते जितनी कि पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट में जा कर पहुंच सकते हैं। Extremities in a circle are the nearest points. अनडेवेलप्ड कंट्री में अगर गाड़ी का उपयोग नहीं होगा तो न्यूयार्क जैसी सिटी में भी गाड़ी का उपयोग नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि Life is a circle. और उस में । extremities in a circle are the shortest and nearest points इस तरह की आर्थिक व्यवस्था हमको बनानी पड़ेगी जिसमें वैभव का प्रदर्शन करने वाला

आदमी प्रतिष्ठा न पा सके। ऐसा वातावरण हमको समाज में पैदा करना होगा। आज लोग वैभव का प्रदर्शन क्यों करते हैं। इस लिये करते हैं कि उससे प्रतिष्ठा मिलती है। उसकी हम लोग तारीफ करते हैं, इसलिये वह खर्च करता है, नहीं तो वह कभी खर्च न करे। हम को आज इस बात को ध्यान में रखना होगा कि एफिशेंसी हमारी बढ़े। गाड़ी को हम बन्द कर देंगे तो क्या होगा? इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जो हमारे इंजीनियर हैं, जो अच्छा काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उनका समय नष्ट होगा आने जाने में, और वे ज्यादा काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस तरह से हमारी एफिशेंसी सुधरेगी, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूं। एक डाक्टर है, उसको यदि किसी ने बुलाया तो क्या आपका यह ख्याल है कि वह बिना गाड़ी के अच्छा काम कर सकेगा और मरीजों को अच्छी तरह से देख सकेगा। बीस हजार की एक गाड़ी आती है और हजार रुपया उस पर महीने का खर्चा पड़ता है। डिप्रिसिएशन है, ब्याज है, ड्राइवर की पगार है, रिपेयर है, मेंटेनेंस है, टैक्सिस हैं, पैट्रोल का खर्चा है और सब मिला कर आठ सौ से हजार रुपया महीना खर्चा पड़ता है। अगर आप पन्द्रह सौ करें तो ये खर्चे भी तो आप दो सौ रुपये तक लायें।

कराची कांग्रेस के वक्त एक प्रस्ताव आया था। गांधी जी भी उस समय हमारे बीच थे। पांच सौ रुपये सीलिंग करने की व्यवस्था उसमें थी। जैसा कि डाक्टर साहब ने खुद कहा है तब रुपये की कीमत क्या थी और आज क्या है। रुपये की कीमत बहुत कम हो गई है। क्या केवल कीमतों आदि में तीन गुना का ही फर्क पड़ा है या ज्यादा का पड़ा है, यह मैं डाक्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं। वह इसका ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से उत्तर दे सकते हैं।

मैं मानता हूं कि कानून बनाने से यह नहीं हो सकता है। हम कोई इस तरह का प्रस्ताव करें ताकि देश में इस तरह का वातावरण बने जिसमें इस तरह की चीजें न हों और अगर इस तरह की चीजें होती हैं तो कांग्रेस वाले और अपोजीशन वाले बायकाट करें मिल कर। अगर इस तरह का वातावरण समाज में बनाने की कोशिश की जाएगी तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): Sir, when Dr. Lohia was advancing arguments in favour of his motion, I am certain that at least a few hon. Members of this House were thinking that he is a dreamer. But let us not forget for a moment that the progress of humanity owes much to dreamers also. I am very much in favour of the motion and I support all the sentiments expressed by Dr. Lohia. I think many hon. Members have rather taken too much to what he has said verbatim without reading into the motives and the sentiments behind those arguments. Even the hon. Member who just preceded me said that a doctor who does not possess a car will be in a very awkward position and that Dr. Lohia was suggesting that he should not have a car at his disposal. I am sure Dr. Lohia is definitely not having such things in his mind. At the same time, let us not forget that supposing we do not have these jumbo jets and instead we are in a position not to depend for our foodgrains under PL-480 on America and other countries I am sure that this country would be more happy and its honour more enhanced in foreign countries. That is the spirit with which this motion was moved.

The Government should be really ashamed of calling itself Gandhian. The tragedy is all the more when we see that those people who are the disciples of Gandhiji themselves are indulging in all kinds of ostentatious living, flauting the wealth which is not theirs.

An Hon. Member: Ill gotten.

Shri S. Kandappan: That is quite obvious. But, of course, I would rather be very happy if Shri Morarji Desai, who is considered to be a puritan and one of the closest followers of Gandhiji, in his tenure of office would take some measure to see that this wide gulf that exists in the incomes between the lower strata of society and the upper strata is to some extent bridged. That is the spirit with which this motion was moved. The Government have got enough material for themselves to understand that after independence the poorer sections of this country have become more poor whereas the richer sections have become more rich and richer. That is their statistics. Actually, during the last Lok Sabha, when Dr. Lohia was arguing that the people belonging to the lower strata was getting an income of 3½ annas or so per day, Nandaji, who was the Home Minister then, took strong objection to it and the next day he made a statement and we were amazed and flabbergasted to find that he said that it is 7½ annas and not 3½ annas. If it is 7½ annas, or even if it is one rupee, does it in any way help the poorer sections when the cost of living is so much? So, this government should try to see that some restrictions are put on expenditure.

A Swatantra member asked whether there is any State government with non-Congress parties which has taken any step in this regard. I would like to say in defence of my State that if he chooses to take the trouble of enquiring from his own party members in the Assembly in Tamilnad, I am sure he could get some information as to how the DMK Government, during the short time since it has assumed office, has been able to deliver the goods and satisfy the people to some extent. It is the duty of the Centre to see that there are radical changes made in their fiscal approach and in their basic policies. They should trim the economy in such a way that people belonging to the lower strata of society get something more than what they are getting now.

Here I would like to make one very important suggestion. To my mind, it looks very important. Even in the West European countries, which are considered to be capitalistic, there is some ratio in the income and expenditure of the minimum income group and the maximum income group. Is there any such reasonable ratio in our country between the lowest income group and the highest income group? If we make a comparison in this country I think the ratio will not be one hundred, but one thousand times more. It will not be a reasonable figure. I would like to ask the government this question. Do they not think that the time has come to see that there is at least some ratio fixed for the minimum and maximum income that accrues to the citizens of this country? Let the ratio be 1:10 or 1:20 or even 1:30; I do not mind it. Because, now it is 1,000 times or more, which is very cruel. I would like the government to understand the feelings of the masses in this matter.

Much was said about incentive, profit motive and all that kind of thing. I feel that they are not at all relevant here. What is the feeling, what are the sentiments of the poorer section of the people of this country? They feel that they are orphans in their own land. They are not enthused by the plans. They are not interested in the day-to-day affairs of this country. So, what we need foremost is that we should boost the morale of these people. Actually, there is moral degradation and we are adding insult to injury by allowing increased expenditure for ostentatious living at bureaucratic levels, by allowing private individuals and also government officials to indulge in all kinds of excess living.

So, I am in total agreement with the motion moved by Dr. Lohia. We can alter the figure; that is immaterial. I am sure that Dr. Lohia is not very serious about the figure being

Rs. 1,000 crores or Rs. 500 crores. You should refer it to a committee. Alternatively, you can set up your own committee. Let it go into all the aspects of this problem and let it work out a very justifiable solution, which would be agreeable to the down-trodden masses of this country.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : जो प्रस्ताव डा० लोहिया ने रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। इस प्रस्ताव की जो मूल बात है वह एक ऐसी बात है जिसको भारत की अधिकतर जनता आज से नहीं बल्कि युगों से चाहती आ रही है। और वह भूल जाते हैं, सादगी, स्वदेशी, समता। ये चीजें डा० लोहिया के प्रस्ताव की प्राण हैं। निश्चय ही ऐसी हालत में स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के सदस्यों से हम कोई दूसरी प्रतिक्रिया की आशा नहीं कर सकते थे। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सादगी और स्वदेशी का तिरस्कार करके हम अपने देश के भाग्य का निर्माण कर सकते हैं? यह मूल प्रश्न है और उसके बारे में स्थिति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए। नहीं कर सकते हैं। शासक वर्ग, शासक पार्टी और सरकार से हमारी शिकायत यही है कि जिस सादगी और स्वदेशी का झंडा हमने राष्ट्रीय स्वतन्त्रता के संग्राम में बुलन्द किया था, उसको उन्होंने तरस्कृत और लांछित कर दिया--और डालरों की चकाचौंध से प्रभावित होकर देश के भाग्य और भविष्य को अमरीकियों के सामने समर्पित कर दिया।

Shri M. Amersey (Banaskantha): Not only the dollar but also the rouble.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : अगर माननीय सदस्य को देश की वास्तविकता का कुछ ज्ञान होता, तो वह ऐसी बात न कहते।

आज हमारे देश की जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, वह आर्थिक विषमता की है। एक तरफ़ ग़रीबी रो रही है और दूसरी तरफ़ अमीरी अट्टहास कर रही है। ग़रीबी और अमीरी के बीच में आर्थिक विषमता की जो बढ़ती हुई खाई है, उसमें न केवल हमारे देश की स्वतन्त्रता, एकता और विकास, बल्कि उसकी आत्मा भी धंसी जा रही है। यदि हमने अपनी स्वतन्त्रता और एकता, अपने प्रजातन्त्र और अपने राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों की रक्षा करनी है, तो हमें इस आर्थिक विषमता का अन्त करना पड़ेगा और उसके लिए हमें फिर सादगी, स्वदेशी और समता का झंडा बुलन्द करना पड़ेगा।

हम डा० लोहिया को बधाई देते हैं कि उन्होंने इस झंडे को बुलन्द किया है, लेकिन साथ साथ हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि यह बहुत ही गम्भीर प्रश्न है और यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है, जिसका बहुत ही तीव्र विरोध होगा। वह तीव्र विरोध निहित स्वार्थ वालों की तरफ़ से होगा और हमारे देश में काफी मजबूत निहित स्वार्थ वाले हैं। यदि डा० लोहिया अपने इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करना चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें मजबूती के साथ निहित स्वार्थ वालों के ख़िलाफ संघर्ष के लिए भी तैयार होना होगा। लेकिन अगर वह यह कोशिश करें कि हम स्वतंत्र पार्टी को भी मिला लें, राजाओं को भी मिला लें, राजमाताओं को भी मिला लें और सब को मिला कर भानुमती का कुनबा खड़ा कर दें, तो उनका यह उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : साम्यवादी दल को भी मिलायेंगे।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : वह और साम्यवादी तो एक दूसरे के बहुत निकट हैं।

इसके लिए देश की सब प्रगतिशील शक्तियों को एक भीषण संघर्ष के लिए तैयार होना पड़ेगा। हमारे देश के विकास के सामने जो खाई है, उसको पाटने के सम्बन्ध में, हमारे देश की आसन्न समस्या के समाधान के सम्बन्ध में हम एक ऐसी फैसलाकुन जगह पर पहुंच गए हैं, जहां हमें यह निश्चय करना होगा कि आया हम निहित स्वार्थ वालों पर आघात करते या नहीं, अपने यहां की फिजूलखर्ची को बन्द करते

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

हैं या नहीं, आडम्बर का अन्त करते हैं या नहीं।

जिस देश में सैकड़ों, हजारों आदमी दो वक्त खाना न मिलने के कारण मरते हैं, यदि ऐसे देश में आडम्बर को बन्द नहीं किया जायेगा, तो क्या वहां पर विद्रोह नहीं होगा? माननीय सदस्य, श्री वाजपेयी, ने सही कहा है कि यदि इस समस्या का निदान नहीं किया जायेगा, तो देश में विद्रोह होगा। और यदि देश में विद्रोह होगा, तो स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के सदस्य महोदय को सोचना चाहिए कि उससे किसको घाटा होगा और किसको फायदा होगा।

इस सवाल पर भी विचार करना चाहिए कि खर्चे पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि आमदनी पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाये। अगर डा० लोहिया आमदनी पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की बात नहीं करेंगे, तो स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के सदस्यों को उन पर हमला करने का मौका मिल जायेगा, जैसे कि अभी स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के एक माननीय सदस्य ने उन को "सैडिस्टिक" कहा है।

स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि खर्च को नियन्त्रित करने की बात अस्वाभाविक है और भोग की भूख बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक है। यह बात सुन कर हंसी आती है। एक जमाना था, जब उनके विचारों के पूर्वज कहते थे कि व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति तो कुदरती, ईश्वरीय, चीज है और समाजवाद मानव स्वभाव के खिलाफ है। लेकिन इतिहास ने उनकी सारी बातों को मिट्टी में मिला दिया। हम समझते हैं कि इतिहास से सबक लेते हुए इन भाइयों को सोचना चाहिए कि हमारे देश की परिस्थिति का यह तकाजा है कि आर्थिक विषमता का अन्त करने के लिए, सादगी और स्वदेशी को लाने के लिए न केवल खर्चे पर पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए, बल्कि आमदनी पर भी पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए, प्रिवी पर्सिज का अन्त होना चाहिए, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए और इजारेदार लोगों ने मुनाफे और धन तथा सम्पत्ति के केन्द्रीकरण को तोड़ा जाना चाहिए। जब तक यह नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक खर्च पर भी पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई जा सकती है।

खर्चे पर प्रतिबन्ध कैसे लगाया जाये, इसके बारे में तरह तरह के विचार हो सकते हैं। डा० लोहिया का प्रस्ताव है कि इन सब बातों पर विचार करने के लिए एक कमेटी नियुक्त की जानी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० लोहिया का प्रस्ताव बड़ा सुन्दर, परन्तु एकांगी है। वह सुन्दर इस अर्थ में है कि उन्होंने सरकार की मशीनरी और सरकारी अफ़सरों के अत्यधिक खर्च पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का सुझाव दिया है। इसलिए मैं उनके प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

नेहरू जी के जमाने में डा० लोहिया ने कहा था कि इस देश में 27 करोड़ आदमी साढ़े तीन आने रोज पर गुजारा करते हैं। उस समय नेहरू जी और नन्दा जी में इस बारे में कांट्राडिक्शन हो गया। नेहरू जी ने 15 आने की फ़िगर बताई और नन्दा जी ने साढ़े सात आने की। मैं गणित का विद्यार्थी हूं। मैं हाउस को बताना चाहता हूं कि साढ़े तीन आने, पन्द्रह आने और साढ़े सात आने का औसत चार आने हुआ। आज डा० लोहिया ने अपनी बात को करेक्ट किया और चार आने की फ़िगर दी।

प्रश्न यह है कि जब इस देश के 27 करोड़ आदमी चार आने रोज पर रह सकते हैं, तो हमारे देश के जो अफ़सर और दूसरे बड़े लोग हैं, क्या वे एक हजार रुपये पर नहीं रह सकते हैं। उनको रहना चाहिए। कांग्रेस पार्टी और इस गवर्नमेंट ने देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था लाने का नारा लगाया है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि गांधी जी के साथ काम-

करने के नाते डा० लोहिया में भी वह प्रेरणा है। गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में हम सब लोगों ने उसी कैम्प में काम किया था। गांधी जी ने जो अग्नि प्रज्वलित की थी, उसकी चिंगारियां चारों ओर फैली हैं और उनका प्रतिफल हमारे देश में प्राप्त होगा। हमने इस देश में समाजवाद लाना है। हम पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। हम समाजवादी व्यवस्था के पक्ष में हैं।

लेकिन मैं वामपन्थियों को कहना चाहता हूं कि वे इस प्रस्ताव के विषय, अर्थात खर्च पर रोक और पूंजी आदि के सवाल को एक दूसरे के साथ न मिलायें। अगर एक सवाल होगा तो दूसरा सवाल भी आटोमेटिकली हल हो जायेगा। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जा सकता है, लेकिन उसका वर्तमान विषय से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। जहां तक समाजवाद में विश्वास का सम्बन्ध है, हम कांग्रेस वाले डा० लोहिया या अन्य वामपंथी लोगों से कमजोर नहीं हैं। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि समाजवाद में विश्वास करने वाले हम सब लोग आपस में सहयोग करें और आगे बढ़ें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was listening to Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj and I was really wondering why he was advocating today that it is not necessary to put a ceiling on expenditure but that we should really create a climate in this country for putting a ceiling on expenditure. After 20 years of this Congress rule, that somebody should come and plead in this country for creating a climate is itself the biggest damnation of the values they have created in this country during the last 20 years.

My friend, Mr. Somani, was talking about incentives. He said that if this resolution is put into effect, the incentive for investment will go away. I do not know what he is talking about. I do not know whether he has read the resolution at all. It does not even ask for a ceiling on income. It only asks for a ceiling on expenditure. I do not know what this logic is that the more expenditure an individual incurs upon himself, the more investment there will be. I do not understand that kind of logic. Anyway, he was talking about incentives. I really do not know what type of incentives the capitalist class has created in this country during the last 20 years. Who gets the cream of benefit? Have they invested out of their own pockets? They control the banks; they go to the institutions and then there is the foreign investor, the collaborator. What is the wonderful initiative they have taken in this country. I would like to know. They have taken the type of initiative that has been taken by the early industrialists of Great Britain or Germany during the period of developing capitalism. At that time, the proverb was: Honesty is the best policy. I understand that policy. The Britishers did not say, "Honesty is the best virtue" but they said, "Honesty is the best policy". In the

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period of competitive capitalism, it was, "the more honest one is, the more the trade". Therefore, he said, 'honesty is the best policy. But today under the conditions in which we are developing in our country, the more dishonest one is, the more it is paying. That is how our Indian capitalists today are developing. Therefore, to talk of this development, I cannot understand what this incentive is. But at the same time I also know that it is very difficult to enforce such a legislation under the existing set-up. We know, for example, that 95 per cent or even 100 per cent taxation is also there and we know also how much of money comes . . . (*Interruptions*) Yes, 130 per cent taxation may be there, but still the money will not come. We are importing experts on every conceivable thing; even with regard to

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

hotel industry, we want experts. But with regard to one particular industry or profession, India can export to foreign countries any number of experts and that is, tax-dodging, how to cook up double accounts and dodge. In that kind of experts India today has a monopoly. Therefore, I do not know how exactly this Resolution can be or is going to be enforced under the present set-up. Nonetheless, I see no reason why the Congress Party should oppose it. After all, the Congress Party, the Congress members—officially, I am saying—may support it. Mr. Morarji Desai officially will accept it. The whole point is that, after all, the Congress Party very recently passed a Resolution in their All India Congress Committee and Working Committee that they are for a ceiling on income. This is the Resolution which they have adopted. If they have adopted the Resolution asking for a ceiling on income, this Resolution merely asks for an appointment of a Committee to go into the question of the feasibility of working out some scheme by means of which expenditure could be curtailed. It is a very liberal expenditure that Dr. Lohia has allowed, Rs. 1500 per individual. That means, for a family of five, it will be Rs. 7,500. That is what it means. (*Interruptions*) I would only request Dr. Lohia to amend the Resolution properly. It may be interpreted in that way.

Therefore, I do not see any reason why the Congress Party officially should oppose it because, having passed that Resolution on ceiling on income, they should have no objection to the appointment of a Committee of Members of Parliament to go into the question of putting a ceiling on expenditure. After all, this is only asking for the appointment of a Committee. We know what the Congress Party does, what the officials do, in the committees. So many things are referred to committees and then, the committees' reports are shelved. Anyway, let the Committee be appointed. Let them go into the question and make a report and then we shall see what we should do. Therefore, there should not be any objection to accept this Resolution. This should be accepted.

Shri Dinkar Desai (Kanara): I rise to support the motion moved by Dr. Lohia.

My friend, Mr. Somani, of the Swatantra Party said that there would not be any incentive if there was curtailment of expenditure. I am not an economic expert, but I can tell this House that an economic expert from the Cambridge University, Prof. Kaldor, was in this country some years ago and he has submitted a report to the Government of India giving various suggestions on the taxation system, and here, in this report, there is a chapter on Personal Expenditure. He has clearly stated there in that it is very essential in a country like India that the expenditure must be curtailed particularly the expenditure of the well-to-do classes, because he says that in this country the common people are so poor that they cannot save anything. The common man, for instance, in America or in England or in the Western countries saves and that is how capital is accumulated for the development of the country. But in this country the masses are so poor; in fact, they are not only poor but they are hungry; they cannot save anything, and it is only the well-to-do classes that can save. So, it is all the more necessary in this country that there must be a restriction on the expenditure.

I would like to read out one sentence in this connection from Prof. Kaldor's report. It reads thus:

> "As the consumption standards of the masses of the population in India are so near to the bare minimum level the reduction in the propensity to consume of the well-to-do clases appears to me as an indispensable requirement for sustaining a higher rate of economic growth.".

This was written 12 years ago. He had referred to the bare minimum level. But now the masses have reached the hungry level or the starvation level.

The problem of this country is not one of poverty; we accept poverty, but the real problem of India is the problem of hunger. Today, our masses are hungry and they are starving. They see that on the one side there is hunger and on the other there is luxry. Unless this is stopped, I do not think we can make much progress. Not only from the economic point of view but from the social point of view also this matter must be considered.

Any restriction on expenditure has nothing to do with incentives, as my hon. friend Shri P. Ramamurti has already pointed out. If there is a restriction on income, then there may be less incentive, perhaps, but there also I do not agree. But when there is a restriction on expenditure, there cannot to any curb on incentives at all, and if there is any curb on incentives, a man like Prof. Kaldor would not have made that suggestion. He is an economist. I am not an economist. I am a simple man, a layman, speaking from the common man's point of view.

Moreover, there is a psychological reason also why we should have this restriction on expenditure, because psychologically it would be very good because thereby the masses would also feel that there is no luxuy in this country and whatever they produce will ultimately go towards capital formation for the development of the country. That will have a very good psychological effect. Today, there is no such psychological effect because they see on the one side hunger and on the other side luxry and that is why naturally today the common man is not interested in working very hard because he feels that if he works very hard the well-to-do classes and the capitalists will get the benefit. I can assure this House that if the proper psychology is created by restriction on expenditure and the stopping of luxury, our masses will work harder and they will co-operate with the Government and the nation in the Five Year Plans etc.

Finally, I would like to give one warning to this House. If this present state of affairs continues, hunger on the one side and luxury on the other, there will be a violent revolution in this country. Let not the House forget that. This is the lesson of history. What has happened in China may happen here. That is why I request the Deputy Prime Minister to accept this motion. After all, what does the motion ask for? It only suggests the appointment of a committee. The figures given in the motion may not be quite correct. Nobody can say that they are correct. But let Government not refuse to appoint a committee. This is a fundamental question affecting not only our economy but the whole structure of our society.

That is why I strongly commend Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia's motion for the acceptance of this House.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डाक्टर लोहिया साहब ने जो तहरीक शुरू की उस पर मुझे इकबाल का एक शेर याद आ गया :

ऐ के तुझ को खा गया सरमायदार है लागर,
शाखे आड़ पर रही सदियों तलक तेरी बारात,
मक्र की चालों से बाजी ले गया सरमायेदार,
इन्तहाये सादगी से खा गया मजदूर मात ।
—इकबाल ।

मैं डा० लोहिया की जो तहरीक है, उसके लिये उनको मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं और पूरी तरह से मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं । पहली बार इस सारे हाउस में उन्होंने पते की बात कही है । मैं एक नया मेम्बर हूं और जब से आया हूं कभी मैंने डाक्टर साहब क. डा० तेजा में उलझते देखा, कभी वह स्वेतलाना से उलझ जाते हैं, कभी ऐसी बात कह देते हैं जो उनके

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

मयार से कम होती है । मैं डा० लोहिया की इस देश के बड़े बड़े कांग्रेसी नेताओं जैसी इज्जत करता हूं, उतनी ही इज्जत करता हू, बड़े दिमागदार आदमी हैं। पहली बार उनकी तरफ़ से एक ऐसी नीयत की बात आई है जो देश में इन्कलाब का असर रखती है, जो देश में एक सोशल चेंज, एक सोशल जस्टिस की शक्ल लेकर रुनुमा होती है । मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बात कह कर उन्होंने न सिर्फ हमें बेदार किया है, बल्कि मुल्क की एक सेवा की है और वह यह कि इनका असल मुद्दा यह है कि हर घर में चिराग जले, हर पेट में रोटी जाय, हर जिस्म पर कपड़ा हो, कोई अनपढ़ न हो, कोई बीमार न हो, हर गांव में सड़क जाये, हर गांव में बिजली हो, हर किसान के खेत में पानी पहुंचे और हमारा देश एक आला मैयारे-जिन्दगी हासिल कर सके । यह सोशल चेंज की बात है और मैं एक सोशलिस्ट होने के नाते, कांग्रेसी सोशलिस्ट होने के नाते इसका स्वागत करता हूं ।

लेकिन एक बात मैं खास तौर पर कहना चाहूंगा कि इन्होंने जितनी बातें कही हैं, उनमें बहुत सी इम्प्रेक्टिकल बातें कह गये हैं । जैसे इन्होंने कह दिया कि गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज 30 –40 लाख सरप्लस हैं, आप तो दो-दो आदमियों के पीछे लाठी लिये फिरते हैं, अगर 30–40 लाख को घर भेज दिया तो डा० लोहिया क्या करेंगे । ये बातें युटोपियन हैं । मैं ज्यादा लम्बी बात में नहीं जाना चाहता और ह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जितना भी तरक्की पसन्द ग्रुप है, सारी कांग्रेस इस सोशल चेंज को लाना चाहती है, तो फिर वह अपना वक्त उधर क्यों खराब कर रहे हैं, इस तरफ आकर, उन बेंचेज पर नहीं, अपने ब्लाक समेत इधर आइये, और यह जो अपना रेजोल्युशन है इसको अमली तौर पर गवनमेंट के साथ मिल कर पूरी तरह से कामयाब बनाइये, इस तरह से देश आपके आला दिमाग से फायदा उठायेगा । बस मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं ।

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam): I will start by saying उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

Sir, until I heard the young member from the Swatantra Party, I did not like to intervene in this debate. When he spoke on a previous occasion, I thought he was one of those few young men here who were shaping very well, but today I find he has used choice expressions against a fellow member, expressions which cannot be imitated by anybody; nor is it worthwhile for me to repeat them. But I can say this that the language he has used is the very language which is the result of accumulation of wealth. Because there is excess of money, there is excess in language also. That is what has been proved today.

After all, what has Dr. Lohia said? As some friends have already pointed out, he says: put a limit on the expenditure. If there are no immediate methods by which we can do it, a committee might consider it. There was the expenditure tax. Was it considered practicable? The Expenditure Tax Act was unanimously passed by the Lok Sabha. You thought there was some method of doing it. You experimented with it. A tax on expenditure after Rs. 1500, even a cent per cent tax over and above that, is not at all difficult. If you put Dr. Lohia and me there for two days, we will do it, there is absolutely no difficulty in that, but all that I would say is that, as some friends have warned, we should see the atmosphere in the country in which we are living. Rs. 1,500 of expenditure for an individual—what a huge sum! When the average *per capita* income is Rs. 330 or Rs. 380, I thought he would not go so far, having come from Rajputana, I thought he would put it very low, but he has put it at Rs. 1,500. Who are the persons in India today who are able to spend Rs. 1,500 a month on themselves? They are only exploiters. Excepting exploiters, others have not

got so much money to spend. Probably they may be a few lakhs, that is all. Therefore the whole argument against the motion is in favour of a few lakhs, and the whole complaint is that the few lakhs are exploiting the entire nation. The foreign exploiters went away and others have stepped into their shoes. It is to prevent that that a social revolution in thought is going on in this country, and I do submit in all humility that this resolution should be accepted as a gesture, as a concession to the rising forces in this country. Otherwise, something else may happen which you and I do not like, although a few in this country may like. It is very necessary that we should adapt ourselves to changing situations, and Rs. 1,500 of expenditure a month is a very high limit, and I think the excess over it can be taxed, or otherwise mopped up. When it goes into the hands of Government, again they have got their own method of spending it, but we are willing to give it into the hands of the Government. Therefore, I appeal to the Government and the Congress Party to accept this.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): I am often in agreement with Dr. Lohia, and on this occasion I am sorry to say that I am against the appointment of this committee. Who knows they might accept his proposition, and it is a very dangerous propostion. It is also a very irreligious proposition.

How do the rich get their money? In India, if they paid taxes and if they did not indulge in blackmarketing, they will have no wealth at all, because as Mr. Piloo Masani says they have to pay 130 per cent taxes.

An Hon. Member: Piloo Mody.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: They belong to the same stock. So, it does not matter.

When they get their money like this, they will. I am sure, hereafter burn in hell fire, because rightly Christ had said that it is more difficult for the rich to go to Heaven than it is for a camel to pass through the eye of the needle.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): It is easier for the camel.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Do we want these rich people who have amassed their wealth by *anyaya* means to go to Heaven? Let them stew in their own juice.

An hon. Member: They do not want Heaven.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Then you do, not believe in your own religion, you do not believe in Christ, you do not believe in every religion which says that the poor shall inherit Heaven, the rich shall inherit only this earth which is transitory. Why don't you allow them to burn in hell fire eternally and always?

An hon. Member: What a cruel man!

Shri J. B. Kripalani: And then, Christ has also said that the kingdom of Heaven shall belong to the poor and not to the rich; also, our scriptures say that riches are a danger, and so I really do not understand why Dr. Lohia does not allow the rich to grow richer and the poor to grow poorer as is being done in this country by this blessed Government. I congratulate the Government because I have found that whenever I am in difficulty, I begin to pray to God; when our people are starving, they will pray to God; the rich people never pray to God; they do not pray even to the devil; they are not afraid of God; neither are they afraid of the devil; so let them hereafter be damned eternally! Therefore, why do we want to stand in the way of their suffering? I think it is very unreasonable.

It is good that the Congress Government is trying to make the rich richer so that they may go positively to hell, according to Christ and our scriptures. I remember a story of a sadhu. He felt very hungry and he passed by a garden and there he found that the skins of the melon were left there. He was hungry and he took the skin of the melon and began to eat there. Then the gardener appeared

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

and he gave him a good beating. Then he said:

"खाली खल जब हमने खाई उस में
तो हम मारे गये अगर कहीं हम सब्सटेंस
खाते तो पता नहीं क्या होता ?"

So, we must understand this proposition properly and we must not stand in the way of the accumulation and in the expenditure of wealth by the rich because for those who do these things, it will be as difficult to go to Heaven as it is for the camel to pass through the eye of a needle. And let us be poor so that we may remember God in our difficulty and be religious people; and as this land is ours is a religious land, I think poverty is the best remedy for this country.

I am not afraid of any revolution happening, because the people are poor. 30 lakhs of people died in one city of Calcutta in a couple of months and the shops were full of eatables and the godowns were full of grain; yet, even when they were dying, they did not lift their hands; they did not rob; they did not commit murder; they died. Such are our people. How do you expect them, because of their poverty, that they will be so perverse as to create a revolution? Be sure they will never create any revolution, because we have suppressed them so that they have not the capacity of being jealous. In Europe, people are jealous and they create socialism and communism. In this land, we have so suppressed the people; we have kept them so poor that they do not feel jealous. They have no power to resist even. They will die, but they will not touch what they think does not belong to them. They are so religious, so happy, so contented. Why do you want to disturb them?

I am against any committee being appointed as is proposed by Dr. Lohia. They may, who knows, accept this proposition and this country could become a very rich country. And what happens in the rich countries? You can see that in Scandinavia there are more divorces, there are more murders, etc., etc., (*Interruption*). Therefore, let there be more and more expenditure, let the rich spend more and more, and deserve hell.

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने रखा है वह तो उन्होंने जनरल बजट की सामान्य चर्चा के दौरान फरमाया था और आज फिर उसी को अपने प्रस्ताव में फरमाया है । तभी तो मैंने कहा था कि उनकी वह बात ठीक नहीं है :

"Dr. Lohia said if you curtail all salaries and all expenditure to Rs. 1500 per month, Rs. 1000 crores will be saved. I do not know where from he got his figures. If you do that, you will be saving only Rs. 25 crores and nothing more."

उसी समय डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने मुझे टोक कर बीच में सवाल पूछा और उन्होंने कहा कि यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है । तब मैंने कहा था कि अगर डा० साहब की इच्छा हो तो मैं उनके साथ इस पर चर्चा करने के लिए राजी हूं । अगर मेरी बात गलत हो तो मैं समझने के लिये भी राजी हूं । इसी हिसाब से यह प्रस्ताव आज ले आये हैं मैं तो आशा करता था कि वह मेरे साथ चर्चा करेंगे और मुझे कुछ सिखायेंगे । मगर ऐसी चर्चा करने का उनको ज्यादा शौक है

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्योंकि जनतन्त्र है ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : आज यहां आये । जनतन्त्र है मैंने मान लिया । मैं ने कोई ना नहीं कहा । जनतन्त्र को जितना मैं मानता हूं उतना डा० साहब नहीं मानते हैं क्योंकि उतना वह मानते तो कभी जितनी दखल वह यहां करते हैं उतनी दखल करते नहीं ।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : दखल देना भी प्रजातन्त्र है ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : ठीक है वह भी उस तरीके से करना चाहिए अपने तरीके से नहीं । उसका भी विधान है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब सोमवार को आप से तरीका सीखने के लिये आयेंगे ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं कोई तरीका सिखा नहीं सकता । मैं कभी आपको सिखा नहीं सकता । इतनी जुर्रत मेरे पास है नहीं और मूर्खता भी नहीं है ।

अब डा० साहब की जो भावना है जो आदर्श है उसके साथ मैं बिलकुल सहमत हूं । इस देश में फिजूलखर्ची न हो, इस देश में हर एक को पूरा पूरा खाना मिले, कपड़ा मिले, घर रहने को मिले, शिक्षा मिले ताकि हर एक आदमी अच्छी जिंदगी बसर कर सके । मैं भी यह चाहता हूं कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके व्यवहार के लिहाज से जितनी जल्दी सम्भव हो, इस देश में किसी के पास भी बड़ी पूंजी न रहे और हर एक को कम से कम अच्छी रिहायश के लिए जितने साधन मिलने चाहिएं काम करने के साथ उतने उन का मिलने चाहिएं । ऐसी हालत मैं देखना चाहता हूं । अगर उस का तरीका डा० साहब ने बताया होता तो जरूर मैं कबूल करता । मुझे कोई उस में ना नहीं होती क्योंकि मैं चाहता हूं कि यह हो मगर इस तरीके से हो नहीं सकता है । डा० साहब को लगता है कि होता है । मुझे लगता है कि नहीं होता है । हो सकता है कि मेरी समझ बहुत अच्छी हो और मैं बहुत दूर तक न देख सकता हूं जितनी दूर कि वह देख सकते हों । परन्तु आखिर तो मुझे जो सूझता है मैं वही तो कर सकता हूं । यहां बैठ करके । उस से ज्यादा तो मैं नहीं कर सकता । मैं उन के दिमाग से काम चलाऊं तो मेरे जैसा बेवकूफ कौन बनेगा ? अगर मेरे हिसाब से वह चलेंगे तो वह भी बेवकूफ बनेंगे । इसलिए हर एक को दूसरे की अक्ल का फायदा उठाना चाहिए मगर उस अक्ल को लेकर तो नहीं चलना चाहिए वह तो अपनी अक्ल से ही चलना चाहिए । इसलिए मैं कहता हूं, बड़े अदब के साथ कहता हूं, मैं कोई मजाक नहीं करता क्योंकि मजाक करने का सवाल नहीं है । जिस भावना और जिस आदर्श को लेकर वह प्रस्ताव लाये हैं मैं उस का कभी मजाक नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि वह भावना बहुत ही ऊंची है और मैं उसे मानता भी हूं मगर मैं सिर्फ खयाली दुनिया में नहीं जाता । खयाली दुनिया, खयाली पुलाव भी खिलाने की बात मैं नहीं मानता । खयाली पुलाव पकाने के लिए मुझे कोई कहे कि किसी के मुताबिक करूं तो मैं कैसे कर सकता हूं ? ऐसे ही एक कमेटी बनाने का काम है । इस लिये मैं उसे कैसे कबूल करूं ? उस में कुछ अच्छा निकल सकता है ऐसा लगे तो मैं जरूर करूं ।

हां हमारे बुजुर्ग कृपलानी जी ने अपनी अनोखी शैली में जो कहना था वह कहा, जितनी गालियां देनी थीं इस राज्य को, वह दीं । क्योंकि वह चाहते थे । दिया । उस से मुझे कोई नाराजी नहीं है, क्योंकि यह तो हर रोज सुनने में आती हैं । और अगर इस से मैं उन को खुश कर सकता हूं कि उन की बात मान लूं, तो क्यों न करूं ? उन्होंने कहा कि कमेटी नहीं बनानी चाहिये । इस से वह खुश होंगे इस लिए मैं स्वीकार कर लेता हूं । फिर उन का इरादा कोई भी क्यों न हो । उन का इरादा मुझे कहीं भेजने का हो, दोजख में भेजने का हो या जहन्नुम में भेजने का हो, जहां भी भेजना हो, लेकिन अगर इस से उन को खुशी होती है तो मैं खुशी से चला जाऊंगा । इस में मुझे कोई नाराजी नहीं ।

श्री जी० भा० कृपलानी : आप तो साहूकार नहीं हैं ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : राज्य नहीं करना चाहता है। साहूकार का सवाल नहीं है। राज्य ऐसी हालत नहीं रखना चाहता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कहने पर क्यों जाओ, अच्छा है वैसे ही जाओ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : वैसे जहां जाना है वहां जाऊंगा। आप की मर्जी क्यों ढूंढूंगा? आप की सरदारी जिन्होंने मानी है वह जायेंगे जहां जाना होगा, मैं क्यों जाऊं उन के कहने से? (व्यवधान) मैं तो चाहता हूं कि सब स्वर्ग जायें। मैं नहीं चाहता कि कोई नर्क में जाये। मैं क्यों चाहूंगा?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Do we want that the Finance Minister would go to hell. I did not think he was a rich man. I was only talking of the rich men, the capitalists who collect money by unlawful means.

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : हो सकता है कि मैं न समझा होऊं। मैं कबूल करता हूं, मैं उन की बात माने लेता हूं कि उन का इरादा नहीं था। उन्होंने मेरे लिये नहीं कहा था, कांग्रेस के लिये कहा, राज्य के लिये कहा, जो राज्य चलाते हैं उन के लिये कहा। मैं भी तो उस का हिस्सा हूं। मैं उस में आ जाता हूं। मैं इस से कैसे इन्कार करूं?

श्री जी० भा० कृपालानी : कांग्रेस को भी मैंने नहीं कहा। मैं ने पूंजीपतियों को कहा। मैं तो सोमानी और मोदी को कह रहा था।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि अगर दोनों में कोई पसन्द करना हो, स्वर्ग में गरीबी मिलती हो और दोजख में पैसा मिलता हो तो यह सब भाई दोजख पसन्द करेंगे। वह कभी स्वर्ग पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। इस को मैं जानता हूं, मैं इस से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। मगर मुझे कबूल है कि आखिर उन्हें जो पसन्द करना हो वह कर लें। इस में मैं क्यों झगड़ा करूं? हमें क्या करना है हमें यह देखना चाहिये।

हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश में हमारा समाज ऐसा बने जिस में ऐसी हालत न हो, फिजूलखर्ची न हो, वैभव का प्रदर्शन न हो। यह मैं जरूर चाहता हूं। मगर जिस तरीके से कहा गया उस तरीके से कैसे होगा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इसलिए मैं कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूं कि मैं क्यों ऐसा मानता हूं। पहले तो प्रस्ताव में कहा गया, जिसके लिए श्री राममूर्ति ने कहा था कि यह व्यक्तिगत मासिक आय है जो कि 1500 रु० होनी चाहिए या कि एक कुटुम्ब की। अगर व्यक्तिगत आय है तब तो कुटुम्ब की आय बहुत ज्यादा हो जाती है। मैं मानता हूं कि कुटुम्ब के लिये कहा गया है। एक व्यक्ति के लिये नहीं कहा गया। प्रति कुटुम्ब 18 हजार रुपया सालाना होना चाहिये, ऐसा डा० लोहिया का मन्तव्य है।

श्री रवी राय : यह तो आप मान लीजिये।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : वह मैं क्यों मानूंगा। वह तो कभी भी नहीं करना चाहिये। अगर आप मान सकते हैं, आपकी अक्ल वहां जाये तो मैं क्या करूंगा? मैं आप की अक्ल दुरुस्त नहीं करना चाहता। रखिये जो आपके पास पड़ी है।

श्री रवी राय : आप भी थोड़ी सी ले लीजिये।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं ले लूंगा तो फिर आपके पास कुछ नहीं रह जायगा।

श्री रवी राय : हम देते रहेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप विषय पर बोलिये।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : विषय पर ही बोल रहा हूं। जो वह कह रहे हैं उसका

जवाब दे रहा हूं नहीं तो न बोलें। जो बोलेगा उसको जवाब मिलेगा।

अब सवाल यह है कि कितने लोग हैं जिनसे एक हजार करोड़ रुपया मिल सकेगा, जैसा कि डा० लोहिया ने कहा ? हमारे यहां 26 लाख लोग आयकर देते हैं और उन में से 25 लाख लोगों की आमदनी 40 हजार से नीचे हैं। जिसकी 40 हजार की आमदनी है उसके पास 18,000 रु० खर्च के लिये रह जाता है। इतना उसके पास रहता है इसलिये 40,000 कहता हूं। जो बाकी रह जाते हैं उन में 30,000 कम्पनियां हैं और 23 हजार फर्में हैं। बाकी 22,700 लोग रह जाते हैं। उन में से करीब 20,000 लोग ऐसे हैं जिनकी आमदनी 40,000 और 1 लाख के बीच में है। 1 लाख की आमदनी से ऊपर के लोग 2700 हैं। इतने लोग हैं जिनके पास 18,000 रु० छोड़ कर बाकी पैसा ले लिया जाये तो 1,000 करोड़ कहां से मिलेगा यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। आज हम 1 लाख से ऊपर की आमदनी वालों के पास लाख पीछे सिर्फ, 8,000 रु० ही तो रखते हैं, बाकी सारा ले लेते हैं। इसलिये जो मिलेगा वह 8,000 ही तो मिलेगा। इससे ज्यादा लेना चाहें तो भी ज्यादा तो मिल नहीं सकता। यह सारा हिसाब निकालने के बाद अगर गणित शास्त्र के हिसाब से मिलाया जाये तो 40,000 और 1 लाख की आमदनी के बीच के जो लोग हैं उनके पास 18,000 छोड़ कर बाकी सारा ले लिया जाये तो जो लेते हैं उस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा 34 करोड़ रुपया और मिलेगा बाकी जो 2700 लोग रहे उन से 15 करोड़ से ज्यादा नहीं मिलता। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर 50 करोड़ भी पूरा नहीं निकलता। डा० लोहिया ने 1,000 करोड़ कहा। इतना ही नहीं कहा, यह भी कहा कि शायद यह कम बतला रहा हूं हो सकता है 1500 करोड़ मिल जाये।

मगर यह तो सिर्फ जो लोग आय कर देते हैं उन का हिसाब हुआ। कुछ काश्तकार भी ऐसे होंगे जिन की आमदनी इतनी हो, हालांकि ऐसे बहुत लोग हैं नहीं काश्तकार जिन की आमदनी 40,000 से ज्यादा हो। बहुत थोड़े होंगे। मैं नहीं जानता कि उन से 2 या 4 करोड़ रु० से ज्यादा मिल सकता है, अगर मिले भी तो। मगर कहां 1,000 करोड़ और कहां रह राशि। ऐसा समझें कि यह मिल जायेगा तब भी इतना ही होता है। अगर ज्यादा हो सकता है तो हम जरूर लेंगे।

फिर 36 हजार रु० के खर्च के ऊपर यहां एक एक्स्पेन्डिचर टैक्स भी लगाया गया था। पहले लगाया गया, फिर निकाला गया, फिर लगाया गया, फिर निकाला गया। क्यों निकाला गया। इस लिये कि इस में और भी ज्यादा चोरी बढ़ती गई। किसी का फायदा हुआ नहीं। जिस समाज में हम रहते हैं, उस में ही हमें रहना है। उस को हम एकदम से फरिश्ता नहीं बना सकते। उस को और भी खराब करना राज्य या समाज का काम नहीं है। इसलिये इसके दूसरे रास्ते ढूंढने चाहियें, और दूसरे रास्ते हैं। नहीं हैं, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूं। लेकिन एकदम से वह रास्ता लाने से काम नहीं चलता। उस के ऊपर भी हमें देखना होगा। नहीं देखना होगा, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। मगर इस तरीके से यह काम करने से काम होगा नहीं।

बाकी बात रही इन्सेन्टिव की। हमारे जगन्नाथ संसद सदस्य श्री सोमानी ने जो कहा उस को मैं पसन्द जरूर नहीं करता। जिस भाषा में उन्होंने कहा, वह अच्छी नहीं थी क्योंकि इस तरीके से कहने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता। मगर वह इस लिये कहते हैं मानो उन को अपना ही बचाव करना है। इस में से उनको लगा कि कहीं अगर ऐसा हो ही गया तो क्या होगा। एक दिन तो होना ही है। यानी इस तरह की आमदनी

[श्री मोरारजी देसाई]

और इस तरह की पूंजी रहेगी नहीं, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप सब की आमदनी बढ़ाने की चेष्टा करें ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : आमदनी बढ़ानी है, लेकिन जो लोग मुझे मरते हैं उन की आमदनी पहले बढ़ानी होगी । आज जो इन्सेंटिव देना है वह इसीलिये देना है, क्योंकि बराबरी नहीं है । आखिर कुछ पैसा उन के पास भी रहना चाहिये, उन्हें भी कमाना है और हमें उन से टैक्स लेना है । अगर 100 फीसदी उन से हम टैक्स ले लेंगे तो कोई कमायेगा क्या ? कोई भी सन्यासी नहीं है । सन्यासी किसी को हम बना भी नहीं सकते । यहां डा० लोहिया भी सन्यासी नहीं बने हुए हैं । वह कहते हैं कि हमारे उपनिषद्कारों ने, ऋषियों और मुनियों ने हमें भोग का संयम सिखाया । मार्क्स ने भी सम्पत्ति का संयम सिखाया । कितने लोग सीखे यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दोनों मिलाओ तब काम चलेगा ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : एक से नहीं सीखा है तो दोनों से कहां सीखेंगे । . . .

डाक्टर साहब बड़े महत्वाकांक्षी हो सकते हैं, वह बहुत ऊंचा उठने की लालसा रख सकते हैं, वह इतने बड़े होना चाह सकते हैं कि पैगम्बर बन जाएं । वह बड़े बनें, मैं बहुत राजी होऊंगा । . . . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं नाचीज हूं, रास्ता सिर्फ दिखा रहा हूं . . .

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : बड़े लोग जो होते हैं वे अपने आप को नाचीज ही मानते हैं । वह उनकी नम्रता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह क्या हमेशा पैगम्बर बनने की बात कहा करते हो ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : पैगम्बर बनेंगे तो मैं आपकी पूजा करूंगा । लेकिन आज आप नहीं हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप बनें ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैंने कभी नहीं सोचा कि मैं पैगम्बर बनूं । डा० साहब क्रांतिकारी बनना चाहते हैं, यह मैं समझ लेता हूं, यह मैं कह देता हूं ? नया कायदा लाना चाहते हैं, नई चीज लाना चाहते हैं, यही मैं मान लेता हूं । शब्दों के साथ क्यों झगड़ा करते हैं । मैंने कोई अपमान करने की नीयत से नहीं कहा था । मैं कहता हूं कि वह महत्वाकांक्षी हैं और जरूर हैं । नई दुनिया बनाना वह चाहते हैं और ऐसी नई दुनिया जिसके बारे में कोई और नहीं सोचता है । जरूर नई दुनिया वह बनायें । मैं मना नहीं करता हूं । लेकिन इस तरीके से वह कभी नहीं बनेगी । इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि जो शक्ति उन में है उसको वह ऐसे कामों में लगायें जो व्यावहारिक काम है । ख्वाबों की दुनिया में वहन रहें । व्यावहारिक वह बनें तो ज्यादा कायदा होगा और उनकी शक्ति का सदुपयोग भी होगा । यही मेरा कहना है, इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना है ।

प्रेरणा की बात भी यहां कही गई है । हम चाहते हैं कि हम फिजूलखर्ची को कम कर सकें और भोग पर संयम लगे । लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि कौन भोग से बचा है, डाक्टर साहब बचे हैं या मैं बचा हूं, कौन बचा है । हम सब पर यह चीज लागू होती है । लेकिन सौ चूहे खा कर बिल्ली हज को चली वाली बात नहीं होनी चाहिये । ऐसी बातें करने से काम नहीं होता है । जब हमारी यह अवस्था है तो हम दूसरों के पास जा

कर उन से सयम नहीं करवा सकते हैं । भोग पर संयम लगवाना चाहते हैं, जरूर लगवायें । महात्मा गांधी ने भी कई लोगों से यह करवाना चाहा था । लेकिन बहुत कम लोगों ने किया था । यही दुनिया की तारीख है । संयम करेंगे तो लोग अपने आप करेंगे । जबर्दस्ती आप नहीं करवा सकते हैं । समाज में यह ठीक है कि कानून की भी जरूरत होती है । कानून से कुछ हो भी सकता है । लेकिन जितना वह समझते हैं कि कानून की सहायता से हो सकता है उतना नहीं हो सकता है ।

आखिर आदमी पैसा कमाता है तो खर्च करना भी चाहेगा । खर्च करना नहीं चाहेगा ऐसी बात नहीं है । पैसा वह अपने परिवार के लिए रखना भी चाहेगा, देने के लिए भी पैसा कमाना चाहेगा । खैरात देने के लिए भी वह पैसा चाहता है जिससे उसका बड़प्पन जाहिर हो, उसका नाम हो । सारा अपने ऊपर ही खर्च करना वह चाहेगा, यह भी हो सकता है । पैसा वह कमाये उसको वह खर्च करना चाहिये अपने पर और अपने बच्चों पर और उसको आप रोकना चाहें तो रोक सकते हैं लेकिन इस तरह से न रोकें कि वह काम करना भी बन्द कर दे, काम भी रुक जाए, और सम्पत्ति पैदा ही न हो । जब सम्पत्ति पैदा ही नहीं होगी तो क्या बांटेंगे, इसको भी तो सोचना चाहिये ।

डाक्टर साहब ने कहा कि एक करोड़ सरकारी नौकर हैं । जरूर हैं । लेकिन एक करोड़ में से अठारह हजार के ऊपर आमदनी वाले कितने लोग हैं ? मैं मानता हूं कि दस हजार नहीं तो बारह हजार होंगे । इससे अधिक नहीं हैं . .

Shri M. Amersey (Banaskantha): What about bribery and corruption?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जो देने वाले लोग हैं उन से इसके बारे में पूछिये । उनको कहिये ।

Shri M. Amersey: Your law makes it so.

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : कानून तो है लेकिन कानून करप्ट नहीं करता है । जो कानून तोड़ने वाले हैं वे ही ऐसा कहते हैं । जो लोग लोकशाही को मानते हैं उन का फर्ज है कि वे कानून को कैसा भी वह हो, मानें और उसको तोड़ना हो तो खुले तौर से तोड़ें और सजा को सहन करें । चोरी से काम अगर होता है, चोरी से अगर पैसा पैदा किया जाता है तो उसको कोई बरदाशत नहीं करेगा । यह कहा जाता है कि चोर नहीं पकड़े जाते हैं । पकड़े गए तो चोर, नहीं पकड़े गए तो साहूकार । लेकिन एक न एक दिन तो पकड़े ही जाते हैं । नहीं पकड़े जाते हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है । समाज और राज्य का काम है कि इनको ठीक करे । ठीक करने के लिए हमें ठीक तरीके से इंतजाम करना पड़ेगा । कमेटी बना देने से काम नहीं चलेगा । उस में से कुछ नहीं निकलेगा । एक मोनोपोली कमिशन बना था पांच साल हो गए अभी भी उसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है ।

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोधरा) : तनख्वाह खाते हैं ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : तनख्वाह खाने की बात नहीं है । तनख्वाह आप पाते हैं, वे नहीं । तनख्वाह का काम आपके सुपुर्द कर दिया है । इसी लिए आप काम करते हैं, वे नहीं . . . .

Shri Piloo Mody: Don't reply to me in Hindi. I can speak in Hindi but I do not understand it.

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यही सवाल है कि बोल सकते हैं लेकिन समझ नहीं सकते हैं । वही डाक्टर लोहिया कहते हैं । दुरुस्त

[श्री मोरारजी देसाई]

करना चाहते हैं लेकिन ये दुरुस्त नहीं होते हैं। पास बैठ कर वह भी देखते हैं फिर भी मुझे कहते हैं कि कमेटी मान लो। कैसे मानूं इसीलिए कमेटी की बात नहीं मान सकता हूं।

मैंने पहले कहा है कि खाबी पुलाव पकाने के लिए मैं किसी को भी नहीं कहूंगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे खुशी है कि तीन हफ्ते में वित्त मंत्री जी पच्चीस करोड़ से पचास करोड़ तक पहुंचे। जब पहले बोले थे तब कहा था कि सिर्फ पच्चीस करोड़ बचेंगे। आज बोले तो कहते हैं कि पचास साठ करोड़ बचेंगे। इस रफ्तार से चलते रहे तो छः महीने में मेरी जगह पर पहुंच जायेंगे।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैंने कहा है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पचास करोड़। लेकिन आप उसको पकड़ न लें। यह सब कुछ किया जाए तो शायद हो सकता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब कभी गर्दन आपकी पकड़ में आ जाए तो चिल्लाया कम करो। गर्दन पकड़ी गई है इस वक्त थोड़ी सी आपकी। इस लिए मैं बता रहा हूं कि पचास करोड़ पर आज आप पहुंचे हैं और सोमवार को जब आपकी और हमारी बात होगी तो शायद तीन सौ करोड़ तक पहुंच जाओगे मैं हजार डेढ़ हजार करोड़ कहना चाहता हूं। मैं सब आंकड़े दे चुका हूं। अब मैं ज्यादा वक्त खराब करना नहीं चाहता हूं।

मैं खाली एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। यह बात मैं राममूर्ति जी को और शर्मा जी को कहना चाहता हूं। मैंने जानबूझ कर खर्चा कम करने को कहा है। इसलिए कहा है कि बहुत से नौकरशाह और मंत्री लोग तनख्वाह पाते हैं तीन हजार चार हजार रुपया महीने की लेकिन सुविधायें उनकी होती हैं दस हजार, पचास हजार, अस्सी हजार और एक लाख रुपये की। आप अच्छी तरह से समझ लो कि जब मैं खर्चा कहता हूं तो मेरा मतलब तनख्वाह और सुविधाओं दोनों से है। हमारा भारत सुविधाओं का देश है। संसार में सर्व श्रेष्ट सुविधाओं का देश है। मैंने अपनी सुविधायें खुद गिनाई हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि सुविधायें आसानी से नहीं छोड़ी जा सकती हैं। विधि और कानून पास हो जाएगा तो ये सुविधायें हम सब को छोड़नी पड़ेंगी। इसलिए खर्चे के मामले में बात साफ हो जानी चाहिये। मेरा मतलब सुविधाओं से है तनख्वाह से है। और जिन लोगों ने यहां पर कहा है कि आमदनी के ऊपर अंकुश तो बिल्कुल साफ बात है कि जो पन्द्रह सौ रुपये मिलना है वह कुटुम्ब पीछे मिलेगा व्यक्ति के पीछे नहीं। यह राशि कुटुम्ब के पीछे खर्च करने को मिलेगी। इससे कोई तिजौरियां नहीं भरती जायेंगी। मैंने पहले ही भाषण में कह दिया था कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा सन्तान वगैरह की प्रेरणा के लिए एक आदमी को पांच सौ रुपया या हजार रुपया महीना दे दिया करो तो अलग बात है। इसका साफ मतलब होता है कि आमदनी करके अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से अपने पास रखने की इस प्रस्ताव में कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट भाई समझने में गलती न करें? मैं एक बात साफ कह देना चाहता हूं कि मैं उस राष्ट्रीयकरण को नहीं चाहता हूं जिस के अन्दर अफसर लोग तीन हजार, दो हजार या एक हजार तनख्वाह लें लेकिन पचास हजार की सुविधायें लें। अब राष्ट्रीयकरण जिन कारखानों का हो गया है वे निजी कारखानों की तरह से ही चलते हैं। इसलिए मैंने यहां पर खर्च शब्द का प्रयोग किया है।

सोमानी जी ने अपने विचार यहां पर आज रखे हैं। आप जानते हैं कि मैं बहुत

अपने ऊपर संयम रखता हूं। मिक कोट और हीरों वगैरह की चर्चा हुई है। मैं बिल्कुल साफ बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। नोकरशाहों में और नगर सेठों में तो सदा सर्वदा का सदियों का शताब्दियों का सम्बन्ध चलता आया है। इसलिए उनको यह बात क्यों नहीं अखरेगी। बड़ी अखरेगी।

मैंने प्रेरणा की बात भी सुनी है। मुझ को गुस्सा साधारण तौर पर नहीं आता है। लेकिन मैं इसका उत्तर देना चाहता हूं। मोरारजी भाई ने अभी बताया है कि एक लाख आदमी। मान लो बीस लाख आदमी हैं, मेरे पंद्रह सौ के हिसाब से। मैं आज बहुत ही ठंडे दिल से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर ये बीस लाख आदमी बिल्कुल खत्म हो जाएं, संसार में न रहें, उनकी प्रेरणा से भारत को कोई लाभ न मिले तो भारत कहीं ज्यादा अच्छा हो जाएगा। इन आदमियों की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। ये प्रेरणा की जो बात करते हैं, उनकी जरूरत नहीं है। बीस लाख आदमी अगर खाली पैसा खा कर और खर्च करके ही प्रेरणा पाते हैं तो जितनी जल्दी दुनिया से इनका नामोनिशान मिटे अच्छा है। आखिर हैं तो बीस लाख ही। इस से ज्यादा नहीं है और इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि कभी सोचें जो 50 करोड़ में से बाकी 20 लाख घटाने से बचते हैं 49 करोड़ 80 लाख, उन की प्रेरणा की बात भी तो सोचें। 50 करोड़ की या 49 करोड़ 80 लाख की प्रेरणाओं की बात नहीं सोचते। जो 15सौ या चार सौ या दो सौ या आठ आने या चार आने या दो आने वाले हैं उन की प्रेरणाओं की बात भी तो सोचनी चाहिए। और इसलिए जब हीरों की चर्चा करते हैं, मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा, मेरे घर पर स्वतंत्र वाले भी आये हैं और उन्होंने बताया है, बहुत बढ़िया बात बतायी है कि अपने देश में 8 हजार करोड़ रुपये की तो चांदी जमा है और 4 हजार करोड़ रुपये का सोना जमा है और हीरा कितने का है.. (व्यवधान) .. मैं बताता हूं कि हीरे के साथ जो और चीजें हैं वह मिला कर 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये का माल जमा है। जरा सोचें उस की तरफ। बेमतलब माल जमा हुआ पड़ा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि भारत में विधि और कानून के जरिए ऐसी व्यवस्था और ऐसी संस्था कायम कर दें कि इस पन्द्रह हजार करोड़ रुपये को चांदी के रूप में, सोने के रूप में या हीरे के रूप में.. (व्यवधान).. अब सोमानी जी अलबत्ता उस हीरे का दूसरा उपयोग करना चाहेंगे, उन के और लोग भी दूसरा उपयोग कर रहे हैं। सुना है 60 हजार डालर यानी चार पांच लाख रुपये खर्च कर के न्युयार्क टाइम्स का स्पेशल सप्लीमेंट निकलवाने में भी उस का उपयोग करते रहते हैं। मुझे बहुत ज्यादा चिढ़ाया मत करो? मगर सेठों और नौकरशाहों का यह जमाना अब खत्म हो गया है।.. (व्यवधान) अब देखिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब जरा बातें कुछ मजे की आ रही हैं। मैं जल्दी कर रहा हूं।

अब इसलिए क्योंकि कुछ बातें गलत-फहमी पैदा कर सकती है, डाक्टर सुशीला नायर वाली बात खास तौर से और औरों ने भी उस को यहां दोहराया है, जैसे कि मैं कोई लोगों को बरखास्त कराना चाहता हूं 20 लाख सरकारी नौकरों को बरखास्त करा देना चाहता हूं। यह बात मैंने नहीं कही थी। मैंने कहा था कि इनको कलम घिस्सू कामों से हटा कर के उपाजऊ कामों में लगाओ चाहे वह खेती के हों, सिंचाई के हों, कारखाने के हों, कलम घिस्सू कामों से हटाओ तो मेहरबानी कर के.....

डा० सुशीला नायर : लोहिया साहब, तनख्वाह कैसे बचेगी। आप ने कहा कि सवा सौ के हिसाब से इतने करोड़ बच जायेंगे, वह कैसे बचेंगे?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब तनख्वाह तो बच ही गई। मुश्किल यह है

[इ० रा० : मनोहर लोहिया]

सुशीला जी, कि उतना आप को समझाने में बहुत ज्यादा वक्त लग जायगा । वह तो बच ही गई । जो गैर-जरूरी फिजुल कलम घिस्सू काम करतेरहेंगे तो वह रुपया तो बरबाद जा रहा है और व उपजाऊ काम में लग जायेंगे तो ज्यादा पैदावार होगी । सुशीला जी, आप विजय लक्ष्मी जी के साथ बैठी हुई है, उन से बात कर लीजिए विजय लक्ष्मी जी, आप उन को समझा दें । . . (व्यवधान) . . समझा दिया न ? क्योंकि यह बहुत बड़ी गलतफहमी हो जाती है और मेरा नुकसान वसे भी देश में बहुत होता है । और इसलिए वह जो 3 हजार औरतें निकाली गई हैं मुझे इस बात का बड़ा अफसोस है और खास तौर से अफसोस इस बात का है कि सब से पहले चक्र औरतों पर चला न कि मर्दों पर ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : सिखाइए उन को जरा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लोगों ने कहा कि कुछ अपनी सरकारों में कुछ कर के दिखाओ । पहली बात तो यह है कि मेरी सरकार है नहीं । मेरी सरकार तो जब या तो श्री मोरार जी मेरे शिष्य बनें तब होंगी या यह लोग वहां पहुंचे । इस के अलावा तो मेरी सरकार होने वाली नहीं है । और क्या तरीका कोई तीसरा बता रहे हो मोरार जी भाई ? नहीं न तो सरकार तो मेरी है नहीं । लेकिन फिर भी मैं आप को बताऊं कि मेरे जितने भी मंत्री हैं जिन पर मेरा थोड़ा भी असर चलता है मैं उन से कहा करता हूं कि पुलिस वाले तुम्हारे साथ चलते हैं, पहरा देते हैं, किसी दूसरी जगह जब तुम जाते हो तो वह तुम को सलामी देते हैं, क्या तुम लंगुर बनना चाहते हो ? यह मैंने कई दफा भ षणों में कहा है और मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि हमारे यहां के कई मंत्रियों ने पुलिस का सम्पर्क छोड़ दिया है । मैं कइयों को मोटरों के सम्पर्क से भी थोड़ा बहुत अलग करवा पाया हूं और उस के साथ साथ कुछ ऐसी चीजें भी करवायी हैं . . . .

डा० सुशीला नायर : यू०पी० में औरतों को बचाइए . . . (व्यवधान) . . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब आप कहें तो औरत बन जाऊं और क्या करूं ? (व्यवधान)

एक गलती बड़ी भारी यह हो जाती है कि दो तरह के हिसाब एक साथ चलते रहते हैं । मोरार जी भाई समझते हैं कि एक लाख में से सिर्फ 8 हजार रुपया बचता है । एक लाख के बाद वाली सीढ़ी पर जब आमदनी कर लगता है लेकिन इधर दूसरी तरफ, मैं यहां वालों में से किसी का नाम नहीं लूंगा, वह लोग मुझ को बताते हैं कि कागज के ऊपर तो 8 हजार बचता है लेकिन असलियत में 50 हजार बचता है । आज यहां जितनी गलती हो रही है हिसाब लगाने में उस का कारण यह है कि कभी तो वह 8 हजार वाला हिसाब ले लेते हैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय जो कागज के ऊपर है और कभी वह 50 हजार रुपये वाला हिसाब दूसरे लोग ले लेते हैं जो कि असलियत में है । तो दोनों वस्तुओं से संबंध रखते हो । कागज वाले हिसाब को बिल्कुल खत्म कर दो ।

इस के अलावा मुझे आप से यह कहना है कि कई दफा मुझे ताना मारते हैं स्वतंत्र वाले भी और कम्युनिस्ट वाले भी कि तुम्हारे विचार तो यह हैं लेकिन तुम स्वतंत्र से लेकर के कम्युनिस्ट तक को कैसे इकट्ठा कर रहे हो ? क्यों नहीं इकट्ठा करूं ? और जब कांग्रेस भी हमारे जितनी छोटी रह जायेगी तो कांग्रेस को भी उस के साथ ले लेंगे । मैं नहीं चाहता कि यह विराट विशाल राक्षस अपने साथ ले लूं । वह तो हम लोगों को खा

जायेगा । अगर बराबरी की पार्टियां हो जायंगी तो कांग्रेस से भी मुझ को कोई जाती दुश्मनी नहीं है और यह याद रखना मुझको गुस्सा भी आता है तो खाली एक दिन दो दिन के लिए आता है । उस से ज्यादा नहीं आया करता । तो यह जो सब को इकट्ठा करने वाली बात है आप अच्छी तरह से अध्यक्ष महोदय, समझ चुके हैं कि अगर कोई ऐसी चीज है कि जिस में किसी का साथ मिल सकता है जैसे नौकरशाहों की फिजुलखर्ची में स्वतंत्र का साथ मिल सकता है और जहां बड़े पैसे वाले पूंजीपतियों के संचय में और खर्चे में कम्युनिस्टों का साथ मिल सकता है तो मैं कोशिश क्यों न करूं कि उन दोनों का साथ जब तक हो सके चले । फिर आखिर को तो कहीं नकहीं फैसला हो ही जायेगा । मैदान में चलते चलते पल्टन में नकहीं न कहीं लोग छुट जायेंगे कोई परवाह नहीं । लेकिन अगर पल्टन चलती रही तो आखिर को अपनी मंजिल पर पहुंच कर के नया हिन्दुस्तान बनाएगी ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House resolves that the Government should appoint a committee to work out the proposals for restricting individual monthly expenditure to Rs. 1,500 in order that Rs. 1,000 crores may annually be made available for investment in development work.

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 15] **[16.04 hrs.**

Adichan, Shri P. C.
Anirudhan, Shri K.
Atam Das, Shri
Basi, Shri S. S.
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bharat Singh, Shri
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chittybabu, Shri C.
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Desai, Shri C. C.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Durairasu, Shri
Fernandes, Shri George
Goel, Shri Shri Chand
Gopalan, Shri P.
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Haldar, Shri K.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kamalanathan, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Kothari, Shri S. S.
Kripalani, Shri J. B.
Kuchelar, Shri G.
Kundu, Shri S.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Misra, Shri Sribibas
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nath Pai, Shri
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patil, Shri N. R.
Ram Charan, Shri
Ram Gopal, Shri
Ramamurti, Shri P.
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ray, Shri Rabi
Roy, Shri Chittaranjan
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Saminathan, Shri
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Deven
Sharda Nand, Shri
Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sivasankaran, Shri
Sreedharan, Shri A.
Subravelu, Shri
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Thakur, Shri P. R.
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Agadi Shri S. A.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Amin, Shri R. K.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Shashi bhushan
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhola Nath, Shri
Birua, Shri Kolai
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dass, Shri C.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri P. K.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Ering, Shri D.
Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Hari Krishna, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jena, Shri D. D.
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Majhi, Shri M.
Malimariyappa, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Marandi, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Masuriya Din, Shri
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Meghrajji, Shri
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata, Shrimati Agam Dass Guru
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Nageshwar, Shri
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Naik, Shri R. V.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
Pahadia, Shri
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Partap Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Deorao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patodia, Shri D. N.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Prasad, Shri Y. A.
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Kishan, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramamoorthy, Shri P.
Rana, Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sambasivam, Shri
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sequeira, Shri
Sethuramae, Shri N.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Sharma, Shri M. R.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinkre, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shivappa, Shri N.
Siddayya, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri D. V.
Solanki, Shri P. N.
Somani, Shri N. K.
Sonavane, Shri
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Tamaskar, Shri
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes, 73*; Noes, 123†.

The motion was negatived.

The motion is negatived.

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*AYES: Name of one Member could not be recorded.
†Noes: Name of one Member could not be recorded.

16.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

ELEVENTH REPORT

Shri Hardayal Devgun (East Delhi): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd August, 1967."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd August, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

16.06 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON *in the Chair*]

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of section* 25FFF)

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 में आगे संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक पेश करने की अनुमति चाहता हूं ।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947."

The motion was adopted.

श्री देवेन सेन : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

FOREIGN AID (MAINTENANCE OF ACCOUNT) BILL*

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for maintenance of accounts of the aid received by persons, organisations etc. from foreign Governments or foreign agencies.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for maintenance of accounts of the aid received by persons, organisations etc. from foreign Governments or foreign agencies."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of section* 309)

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of section* 21)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : मैं भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक का पेश करना चाहता हूं ।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

The motion was adopted.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 4-8-1967.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Inder J. Malhotra—absent; Shri Sriraj Meghrajji Dhrangadhra—Maharaja Sahab—absent. Shri Sequeira.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of article 352 and insertion of new article 359A)

Shri Sequeira (Goa, Daman and Diu): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Sequeira: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of article 358)

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. Kundu: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of articles 291, 362 and 363)

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. Kundu: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 164)

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : (मुरादाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं भारत के संविधान की 164वीं धारा में संशोधन करने के लिये अपना विधेयक उपस्थित करने की अनुमति चाहता हूं ।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : मैं संशोधन विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 311)

Shri Viswanatha Menon (Ernakulam): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Viswanatha Menon: I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 4-8-1967.

ALL INDIA AYURVEDIC UNIVERSITY BILL*

Shri A. T. Sarma (Bhanjanagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an All India Ayurvedic University under the aegis of the Government of India with a view to resuscitate and encourage the study and growth of the science of Ayurveda in India.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an All India Ayurvedic University under the aegis of the Government of India with a view to resuscitate and encourage the study and growth of the science of Ayurveda in India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. T. Sarma: I introduce the Bill.

ALL INDIA AYURVEDIC MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL*

Shri A. T. Sarma (Bhanjanagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of an All India Ayurvedic Medical Council for India, maintenance of an Ayurvedic Medical Register for the whole of India and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of an All India Ayurvedic Medical Council for India, maintenance of an Ayurvedic Medical Register for the whole of India and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. T. Sarma: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 85)

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, संसद् का एक अधिवेशन बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में हो, इस सम्बन्धी भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करने की मैं अनुमति चाहता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: मैं इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapura): I suggest suspension of the rules and immediate passage of this Bill.

16.14 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

(Amendment of article 368) by Shri Nath Pai

Mr. Chairman: The House will now resume further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Nath Pai for referring the Constitution (Amendment) Bill to a Select Committee. Shri Ganesh Ghosh may continue his speech.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): I am speaking for him.

Mr. Chairman: Not for him, but for your own self.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Sir, the Bill that has been introduced by Shri Nath Pai is a very important Bill as far as the people of this country are con-

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 4-8-1967.

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

cerned. The Supreme Court Judges had made the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution as immutable. Even if the entire Parliament wants to change the fundamental rights, it cannot do so. That is the effect of the Supreme Court's judgment. I do not take the position that the fundamental rights are immutable for all times to come, Fundamental rights differ from society to society. Under our Constitution, the right to hold property is a fundamental right. Such a fundamental right can only obtain in an acquisitive society, in a society which makes acquisition of property acquisition on the basis of inidvidual need, a fundamental right. I can quite conceive of a different system of society and our society itself evolving towards that system whereby this right to property will not be held a sacred fundamental right. Therefore, to hold that those fundamental rights that have been guaranteed under the Constitution should remain for all times to come does not make provision for any change in the social life of this country at all.

Secondly, there are many things which have got to be enshrined in the fundamental rights. Many things have been given in this Constitution as directive principles of state policy which cannot, should not and ought not remain as just mere directive priciples today but should find a place in the fundamental rights as justiciable rights. Take, for example the right to work or right to education. Those are laid down as directive principles and a citizen cannot enforce them in a court of law if any government refuses to enforce them. It is naturally inevitable that as society advances, as we advance, as the people of this country advance many of these things will have to be enshrined as fundamental rights.

In the ultimate analysis, what is it that is going to prevail? Is it the interest of the individual or the interest of the society as a whole that is going to prevail. If a personal interest, the right to hold property, the right to hold big landed property, the right to hold, for example, huge industrial estates, comes in conflict with the interest of common good of the entire pepole, which is to give way? Is it the private interest of an individual that is to give way or is it the general good of the public that is to give way? That becomes a fundamental question. Therefore, in the ultimate analysis it is a question of ourselves deciding upon what fundamental rights have got to be enshrined in the Constitution.

I am quite sure that there is also the danger, when we talk of right to change the fundamental right with regard to property, that the Parliament, if it is of a reactionary composition, may change the fundamental right with regard to freedom of speech, freedom of association and so many other things. I do agree with you. But in the ultimate analysis we depend upon the common people of this country. We have immense faith in the common people of this country that they will not send to Parliament such reactionary elements in such large number as would threaten even the fundamental rights with regard to right of speech and other things. That means, in the ultimate analysis the people's will will have to prevail.

I do not see what great sacrosanctity has to be attached to that wonderful Constituent Assembly that framed the Constitution of India. It was not a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise. It was not representative of the entire people of this country. It was representative of that part of India which then formed British India at that time. Even with regard to that it was only elected by the legislative assemblies. We know the legislative assemblies were elected on an extremely restricted suffrage under the 1935 Constitution. As for the rest of India, the princely India, the people had no voice whatsoever with regard to sending representatives to that

Constituent Assembly. Therefore, I do not see why the fundamental rights framed by that Constituent Assembly are so sacrosanct today, that if the people of this country want to change anything they cannot change. This State of affairs obviously cannot last long.

Therefore, it becomes a very important thing that today, this negative judgment of the Supreme Court has to be negatived by Parliament itself. Shri Nath Pai's amending Bill seeks to provide just an enabling amendment.

I can even concede that there may be a further safeguard that if there is an amendment with regard to fundamental rights—I can even go to the extent of saying that—that particular amendment must be subject to ratification of the entire people by means of a referendum. That also can be there. I am not objecting to that.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): Agreed.

Shri P. Ramamurti: But a referendum is quite a different thing from a Constituent Assembly. A Constituent Assembly is called only once when it is a question of framing the entire Constitution but with regard to an amendment to it it can be even subject to referendum of the entire people because in the ultimate analysis it is the people that have got to prevail and not the Constitution makers who framed the Constitution 15 or 20 years ago, at a time when they did not take into account the moorings and the stirrings of the people and the country.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): Four times this Constitution has been confirmed by the people by universal suffrage.

Shri P. Ramamurti: This Constitution was not the subject matter of the referendum of the people. Under the Constituton Parliament was elected and the Legislative Assemblies were elected. That is entirely a different thing from saying that the whole Consitution was confirmed by the vote of the people. Let us not today say something which we did not accept. Actually, that Constituent Assembly was a different proposition. I remember even now Shri Kripalani speaking at the 1937 session of the Congress at Faizpur. At that time I was also a delegate. I dare say that the Constituent Assembly of the Congress conception was not the caricature of a Constituent Assembly that existed in 1947. That Constituent Assembly was forced upon you by the British Government. You had no other go because the Congress was not prepared to carry the fight further. They were prepared to have a compromise. Therefore they accepted that thing. But because they had to accept a Constituent Assembly at that time the lines of which were drawn by the British Government, let us not give it a halo which it does not deserve.

Therefore it is absolutely essential that the people's will has got to prevail. If in future the people of this country want to change some fundamental rights in a more progressive direction so that they will be able to do away with all those rights which stand in the way of the country's progress, the people of this country will have to prevail and not the old Constituent Assembly elected on an extremely restricted suffrage.

I do not know what the Congress Party is going to do about it but I hope that the Congress Party itself will come forward to accept this Bill. If they want any small amendment to the effect that I suggested, they can certainly bring forward that amendment and that should be passed unanimously by the House. I hope, the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Parties also would support it with the proviso that I suggest that this particular amendment can be subject to a referendum of the entire people. Therefore you can move an amendment and have it passed.

Shri Piloo Mody: Agreed. You move an amendment.

Shri P. Ramamurti: It can be moved in the same Committee.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, जो विधेयक मेरे योग्य मित्र माननीय श्री नाथ पाई ने सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया है, मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मैं उसका विरोध करना चाहता हूं। क्यों विराध किया जाये यह चीज स्पष्ट है। मेरे मित्र श्री राममूर्ति ने अभी कहा कि जनता सुप्रीम है और फंडामेन्टल राइट्स बदलते रहते हैं, उसका कंसेप्शन बदलता रहता है। यह दोनों बातें ठीक हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि फंडामेन्टल राइट्स का कंसेप्शन और उनका बेसिस, उनकी वैल्युज बदलती रहती हैं। आज कुछ हैं, कल कुछ होंगी, बीस साल बाद कुछ और होंगी। जैसे सोसायटी बढ़ती जाती है, प्रगति करती है, हमारे देखने का दृष्टिकोण बदलता जाता है। इसलिये मैं मान कर चलता हूं कि फंडामेन्टल राइट्स बदल सकते हैं, और मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि आखीर में जनता को यह अधिकार होना चाहिये उनके राइट्स, उनकी वैल्युज और उनके कंसेप्शन बदले जा सकें। इसमें भी कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। लेकिन वह किस ढंग से बदले जायें यह महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है।

हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने इसके ऊपर बहुत अच्छी प्रकार से विचार किया, और उन्होंने एक साधारण बात कही कि अगर आप को कानून बनाने हैं, आप को कोई विधेयक पास करना है, तो उसको आप सिम्पल मैजारिटी से पास कर सकते हैं। अगर 100 में से 51 उसके पक्ष में हों तो कानून बन जायेगा। अगर 51 मेम्बर आप के हैं तो हुकूमत आप की होगी और वह सभी 100 लोगों पर होगी। लेकिन यदि आप को संविधान की तरमीम करना है तो 51 मेम्बरों से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसका मतलब यह है कि संविधान इतनी सस्ती चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये। जब तक कोई बहुत आवश्यक चीज न हो तब तक उसमें तरमीम नहीं होनी चाहिये। इसके लिये उन्होने इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया कि जब तक दो तिहाई मैजारिटी नहीं होगी तब तक संविधान में कोई तरमीम नहीं हो सकती।

सभापति महोदय, आप यह देखते होंगे कि रोजाना यह होता है कि आज यह गवर्नमेंट है, कल दूसरी गवर्नमेंट होती है, परसों तीसरी गवर्नमेंट होती है।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा : यहां ऐसा नहीं होगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : श्री शर्मा इतने विश्वास के साथ कहते हैं, लेकिन हो सकता है कि आज जहां वह बैठे हैं वहां से उठ कर यहां बैठना पड़ जाये। पंजाब में भी ऐसा ही हुआ था। कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि क्या हो सकता है। लेकिन संविधान एक निश्चित चीज है। उसके साथ जल्दी में इस तरह से खिलवाड़ नहीं हो सकता। फुटबाल की तरह से कोई उसके इधर से किक मारे और कोई उधर से किक मारे यह नहीं हो सकता। उसमें तो सिद्धान्त हैं जिन पर सरकारें चलती हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो जजमेंट दिया है वह हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र की जड़ों को मजबूत करेगा क्योंकि उसमें एक बात साफ कही गई है कि ठीक है कोई भी संविधान बदल सकता है दो तिहाई मैजारिटी से, लेकिन जो हमारे आधारभूत सिद्धान्त हैं उनको अगर हम बदलना चाहें, तो उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि हम बदल नहीं सकते, हम बदल सकते हैं, जो हमारा संविधान 1950 में बना था उसमें हमें कई चीजें बदलनी भी होंगी, उसमें कई चीजें हैं जिनका कंसेप्शन या बेसिस बदल गया है, कई चीजें हैं जो कि उसकी राकिंग के बाद, उसके तजुर्बे के बाद, हम देखते हैं कि बदलनी चाहियें। लेकिन कैसे बदली जायें, यह सवाल है।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह जजमेंट दिया कि इसके लिये पार्लियामेंट काम्पिटंट नहीं है । उसको अगर बदलना है तो फिर एक कांस्टिटुएंट असेम्बली बुलाई जानी चाहिये जो कि जनता की राय ले कर चुनी जाये ।

श्री राममूर्ति ने कहा, और मैं समझता हूं कि ठीक कहा, कि दूसरे देशों में भी आखिर गवर्नमेंट होती है, माना कि वहां भी मैजारिटी गवर्नमेंट होती हैं, लेकिन जब कोई गम्भीर समस्या देश के सामने होती है तो वह मैजारिटी बेसिस पर राय नहीं की जाती है, इसलिये कि चूंकि मैजारिटी है इसलिये वह अन्तिम निर्णय कर सकती है, बल्कि चूंकि उसका असर सारे देश पर पड़ता है इसलिये वहां पर रिफरेन्डम किया जाता है, और केवल उसी एक इश्यु पर रिफरेन्डम किया जाता है । आप को यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि कई बार कई देशों में ऐसा हुआ कि मैजारिटी पार्टी का कहना कुछ और होता है लेकिन जनता का वर्डिक्ट कुछ और होता है । अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता तो गोआ में भी वैसा ही हुआ । गोआ में जो मैजारिटी पार्टी थी उसके लिये हम कह सकते थे कि जो मैजारिटी पार्टी चाहती है गोआ की जनता भी वही चाहती है, लेकिन हम ने वह नहीं कहा । जब यह सवाल आया कि गोआ महाराष्ट्र में मिले या नहीं तब हम ने यह कहा कि गोआ की जनता इस का फैसला करे । हम ने यह नहीं कहा कि मैजारिटी पार्टी यह फैसला करे । जो उसका वर्डिक्ट आया, श्री नाथपाई को मालूम है कि मैजारिटी पार्टी के खिलाफ गया । इसका मतलब यह है कि हो सकता है कि किसी एक सवाल पर मैजारिटी पार्टी किसी बात के हक में हो, लेकिन जहां तक फंडामेंटल राइट्स के बदलने का सवाल है, सम्भव है कि जनता उस एक्शन के साथ न हो । अगर एक कांस्टिटूएंट असेम्बली बनेगी तो लोगों के दिमाग में एक ही इश्यु होगा । कांस्टिटूएंट असेम्बली जो बनेगी उसके लिये कोई गांधी जी के नाम पर तो वोट नहीं पड़ेंगे, जवाहरलाल जी का नाम लेकर वोट नहीं पड़ेंगे । वहां एक ही चीज के नाम पर वोट पड़ेंगे कि यह फंडामेन्टल राइट्स बदलने हैं या नहीं ।

Shri R. D. Bhandara: Then their will be fight between progress and *status quo.*

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : अब जो चुनाव होता है जिस के आधार पर पार्टियों को स्पोर्ट मिलती है या उनका विरोध होता है उसके अन्दर और भी कई सवाल आ जाते हैं, लीडरशिप का सवाल आ जाता है, इकोनोमिक प्रोग्राम आ जाता है, पोलिटिकल प्रोग्राम आ जाता है, सामाजिक क्षेत्र में क्या काम करते हैं, कैसे लोग हैं, ये सब चीजें आ जाती हैं लेकिन जब कांस्टिट्यूएंट असेम्बली का सवाल आयेगा तो उसमें केवल एक ही बात आयेगी कि आया आप फंडेमेंटल राइट्स को बदलना चाहते हैं या नहीं बदलना चाहते हैं । जो विधेयक मेरे मित्र लाये हैं उनको अगर मान लिया गया तो आहिस्ता आहिस्ता जो आधार हमारे संविधान का है, वह ढीला पड़ता जायेगा ।

मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि यह बिल हमारे विद्वान मित्र श्री नाथपाई ने पेश किया है । वह मैं समझता हूं कि प्रजातंत्र में पूरी तरह से विश्वास करते हैं और दूसरे लोगों से किसी तरह भी कम विश्वास नहीं करते हैं । शायद इस विधेयक की जो इम्प्लीकेशंज हैं वे उनके ध्यान में नहीं आई हैं । इम्प्लिकेशंज यह होंगी कि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता वे जड़ें ढीली होती जायेंगी । हम आज पार्लियामेंट को यह पावर दे देंगे तो कल को सवाल आयेगा तो पार्लियामेंट कहेगी कि टू थर्ड मैजोरिटी की क्या जरूरत है, सिम्पल मैजोरिटी से यह हो सकता है, और 51 परसेंट से यह हो जायेगा । फिर जिसकी गवर्नमेंट बनेगी वह उस विधान को एक फुटबाल की तरह से ट्रीट कर सकता है ।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

इन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारे विधान निर्माताओं ने संविधान के अन्दर फंडेमेंटल राइट्स रखे जिनके अधीन हर एक व्यक्ति की, एसोसिएशन की तथा दूसरी प्रकार की स्वतंत्रतायें प्रदान की। हो सकता है कि हमारे मित्र श्री राम मूर्ति जी उसको न समझें। लेकिन उनका कंसैपशन डेमोक्रेसी का दूसरा है। लेकिन जब हम ने इस विधान को अपनाया है तो डेमोक्रेसी को मजबूत करने के लिये, व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता को बनाये रखने के लिये हमारे विधान के निर्माताओं ने जो तस्वीर हमारे देश की बनाई है उस तस्वीर को सुन्दर, साफ और सुथरा रखना है तो मैं कहूंगा कि जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट है उसको मान लिया जाना चाहिए और उससे हट कर हमें कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं बनाना चाहिये जिससे वह बेकार हो जाये, जिससे डेमोक्रेसी की जड़ें कमजोर हो जायें। ऐसा अगर आप ने किया तो पार्लिमेंटरी सिस्टम आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बिखरेगा, उससे डिसरिग्ज होंगी और देश खतरे की तरफ भी जा सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने माननीय मित्र से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि अपने इस विधेयक को वापिस ले लें।

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary (Hoshangabad): Mr. Chairman, like many other countries, in our country also many a date have made history, and 27th February 1967 is also likely to make history. It was on that day the Supreme Court gave its memorable decision on the three writ petitions pending before it—Golaknath's case and two other matters. The Supreme Court, in its wisdom, has decided that Parliament is not competent to amend the Constitution, Justice Hidayatullah, in his judgment has said that, for the amendment of fundamental rights, Parliament has to convene a Constituent Assembly.

The point before this House is whether this House is competent to amend the fundamental rights or whether the House should adopt the procedure suggested by the Supreme Court. It cannot be disputed that we have adopted the British Constitution and in Britain, Parliament is both a legislative and a constituent body. Accordingly, this body is also both legislative and constituent. In case it is decied that this body is not constituent, today, then we will have to look to the Constitution as to whether it provides or authorises this body to convene a Constituent Assembly. Before proceeding further, I would like to refer to the famous Keshav Singh's case which, on a similar and almost an identical matter, raised a controversy between the legislature and the Judiciary. With all respect to the Supreme Court, I am making my further submission. I, for a moment, do not see.....,

श्री मीठा लाल (सवाई माधोपुर) : कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung ....

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: I was submitting on the point whether this body was competent to amend the Constitution so as to amend the fundamental rights. Before proceeding further, I would like to submit that ours is a developing nation, and if we are not competent to amend the fundamental rights, the fundamental rights would become stagnant, and they would not develop and there will be no change in them. Therefore, I respectfully submit that we have to change according to the changing circumstances. We have also to consider the Directive Principles that arfe laid down in the Constitution, and as time changes, we have to adopt them and incorporate them as fundamental rights in part III of the Constitution.

I would now like to draw the attention of the House to certain specific

articles in the Constitution. First, I would refer to article 129 which reads thus:

> "The Supreme Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself."

Article 141 reads thus:

> "The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India."

Then, I would refer to articles 139, 140 and 142.

Article 139 reads as folows:

> "Parliament may by law confer on the Supreme Court power to issue directions orders or writs, including writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, mandamus, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari* or any of them, for any purposes other than those mentioned in clause (2) of article 32."

Article 140 provides that:

> "Parliament may by law make provision for conferring upon the Supreme Court such supplemental powers not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Constitution as may appear to be necessary or desirable for the purpose of enabling the Court more effectively to exercise the jurisdiction conferred upon it by or under this Constitution."

Then, article 142 reads thus:

> "(1) The Supreme Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending befrore it, and any decree so passed or order so made shall be enforceable throughout the territory of India in such manner as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament and, until provision in that behalf is so made, in such manner as the President may by order prescribe."

I respectfully submit that these articles specifically make it clear that it is Parliament which controls the powers of the Supreme Court and it is, therefore, supreme, and not the Supreme Court.

Before proceeding further, I would like to refer to the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly and what the framers of the Constitution had in their mind about this matter. I shall first refer to the speech of Pandit Nehru when he said:

> "While we want this constitution to be as solid and permanent as we can make it, there is no permanence in constitutions. There should be a certain flexibility. If you make anything rigid and permanent, you stop the nation's growth, the growth of a living, vital, organic people."
>
> "In any event, we could not make this constitution so rigid that it cannot be adapted to changing conditions. When the world is in turmoil and we are passing through a very swift period of transition, what we may do today may not be wholly applicable tomorrow".

On the same subject Dr. Ambedkar, the architect of the Constitution has observed:

> "This Assembly has not only refrained from putting a seal of finality and infallibility upon this constitution by denying the people the right to amend of the constitution as in Canada or by making the amendments of the constitution subject to the fulfilment of extraordinary terms and conditions as in America or Australia, but has provided for a facile procedure for amending the constitution".

Further on, Pandit Nehru says (Vol. IX, p. 1195, Constituent Assembly Debates):

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

"With in limits, no Judge and no Supreme Court can make itself third chamber. No Supreme Court and no judiciary can stand in judgment over the sovereign will of the Parliament representing, the will of the entire community. If we go wrong here and there, it can point it out, but in the ultimate analysis, where the future of the community is concerned, no judiciary can come in the way.....

"Ultimately the fact remains that the legislature must be supreme and must not be interfered with by the courts of law in such measures of social reform. Otherwise, you will have strange procedures adopted. Of course, one is the method of changing the constitution. The other is that which we have seen in great countries across the seas that the executive, which is the appointing authority of the judiciary, begins to appoint judges of its own liking for getting decisions in its own favour...."

Before concluding, I would like to quote what Shri Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer had said during the debate on the subject in the Constituent Assembly (Vol. IX).

"It is an accepted principle of constitutional law that when a legislature, be it the Parliament at the Centre or the provincial legislature, is invested with the powers to pass a law in regard to a particular subject matter under the provisions of the constitution, it is not for the court to sit in judgment over the Act of the legislature. The court is not to regard itself as a super legislature and sit in judgment over the act of the legislature as a court of appeal or review. The legislature may act wisely or unwisely. The principles formulated by the legislature may commend themselves to a court or not....."

Now I quote what seervai says in this *Constitutional Law of India* which is very pertinent in this context.

This is para 30 of Chapter 30 of the book:

"If a law made by Parliament to amend Part III in the exercise of its residuary power and in compliance with art, 368 is void as contravening art. 13(2), a law passed by the same Parliament convening a Constituent Assembly and authorising it to do that very thing must be equally void. For what Parliament cannot do itself, it cannot authorise another body to do".

Again in para 4 of Chapter XXX, he says:

"But those who frame a constitution know that its working may disclose grave difficulties, that judicial error may rob it of a part of its efficacy, or that time may render the 'ancient and good uncouth'. If no provision was made for the amendment of the constitution, there would be no logical way of meeting the changed needs of the times and the constitution, would have to be forcibly subverted...."

Further on:

"A constitution is a means to an end, which is the good government of a country, and the adjustments of the varying, and often conflicting rights and duties of its inhabitants. Consequently, to treat an existing constitution as an end in itself is to confuse means with ends, and to forget the very purpose for which the Constitution was called into being".

With these words; I support the Bill moved by my friend Mr. Nath Pai.

Shri K. M. Koushik (Chanda): Having heard a number of speeches made on the floor of this House on

this Bill, I have to crave the indulgence of this House to regretfully remark that some of the speeches are not only fallacious but absolutely, fantastic.

To quote a few of them, some speabers have said that Parliament is supreme, and some have said that Parliament can over-rule the decision of the Supreme Court. These are the instances which I say are fallacious and at the same time fantastic.

The reason is not far to seek. All these speeches containing these astounding propositions of law are a result of a little ago and emotion. These astounding propositions have been advanced on account of these two things.

In fact, many of us who have been at the bar are no unaware of the fact that whenever we go before an executive officer or an executive magistrate and tell him that he has no jurisdiction to decide a particular matter which is pending before him, he gets absolutely upset, and he cannot brook the idea at all. So, here also, some of our members who have spoken on this Bill cannot brook the idea that Parliament is not able to amen the Constitution, the Supreme Court decisions are binding and we cannot go against the Supreme Court. Therefore, several speeches of this type have come before the House and several astounding propositions have been canvassed in this House. Therefore, my humble submission, at the outset, is that in interpreting the principles of the Constitution or any law as a matter of fact, emotion and ego have absolutely no place, these are irrelevant considerations, as others namely the exigencies of the situation, the necessities of the situation. They have no place. they are absolutely irrelevant in interpreting the fundamental principles of the Constitution.

Mr. Nath Pai, the sponsor of this Bill has an eloquence of his own and a nicety of language unique to himself, which really demand not only my admiration, but the admiration of many, but I regret I am unable to agree that this Bill has the merit which he asserts.

In the first place he says that doubts have arisen as to the capacity or the ability of this Parliament to amend the Constitution with regard to fundamental rights and therefore he wants to sponsor this Bil. My humble submission is that there is absolutely no doubt at all. The Supreme Court has in very clear and unmistakable terms laid down that this Parliament has absolutely no powers to amend the Constitution touching the fundamental rights. Therefore, the intention with which, even according to his own self he has sponsored the Bill, vanishes, and there is nothing with which, as a matter of fact, he can come forward with this Bill.

The second thing which he says is that the Bill is intended to assert the supremacy of Parliament. I want, with great deference to my learned friend, to say that our Parliament is not supreme at all. It is a wrong idea. Many speeches have been advanced in this manner. Our is a written Constitution. In a written Constituion the three organs of the State—the executive, the judiciary and the legislature—derive all their powers under the Constitution, from the Consituation. The powers of each of these are circumscribed by the articles of the Constitution. Therefore, none of them is supreme. What is supreme is actually the Constitution. Therefore, to speak of the supremacy of this Parliament is something more imaginary than real I was really surprised when our Law Minister was trying to compare, in his anxiety to see that this Bill is supported, our Parliament with the British Parliament. But he forgets that the British Parliament has no written Constitution, as opposed to the written Constitution which we have, and all he powers of Parliament, the executive and the judiciary, are all circumscribed by the several articles of the Constitution and we cannot go beyond it. Each of these organs is asked to do a particular duty which is

[Shri K. M. Koushik]

enjoined on it by the Constitution. The Supreme Court has held that Parliament has no absolute power of legislation, and there is a catena of cases on this particular point. Therefore, Members who hold this idea, that our Parliament is supreme, must be disillusioned by the catena of cases and should no longer entertain the present idea that Parliament has the absolute power to amend the Constitution in regard to fundamental rights.

Going a little further, Mr. Nath Pai says that the judgment in Golaknath's case given by the Supreme Court curtails the powers of Parliament and therefore this Bill is necessary to protect the rights of Parliament. That is another argument which Shri Nath Pai has advanced. My humble submission is that the Supreme Court comes into the picture only in certain cases. As I have already submitted, the Constitution gives powers to the executive, the judiciary and the legislature. On the Supreme Court, under article 32, a power is cast to see that, if either the executive or the legislature transgresses the powers conferred on them by the Constitution, if anybody impugns the Acts of the legislature, or the executive, the Supreme Court comes into the picture then and decides whether they have acted within their rights or have transgressed. If they have acted within their right, the Supreme Court will uphold it as being *intra vires*. If they transgress their rights and have gone out, the Supreme Court will strike it down as being *ultra vires*. It is there the Supreme Court comes into the picture.

Therefore, my humble submission is that it is futile to contend..

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

16.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri K. M. Koushik: Sir, I have just started. Therefore, I wish to submit that the Supreme Court does not in anyway curtail anybody's powers. The Supreme Court only zealously guards against any violation of any provision of the Constitution. Therefore, if the executive or the legislature does not transgress its powers to do something beyond what actually it is empowered to do, then the Supreme Court will have nothing to say, and it will uphold its rigths. It is only when they go beyond it that the Supreme Court will certainly strike it down as being *ultra vires* of the powers conferred by the Constitution. Therefore, my humble submission is that the Supreme Court does not curtail the powers. The Supreme Court only zealously guards and acts as a grardian angle saying: "thus far and no further" That is where the Supreme Court comes into the picture, and it is futile to contend that the judgment in the case of Golaknath has curtailed the powers of Parliament. To say that because of it we want to restore it and therefore this present Bill should be passed and it must become law is something which I cannot subscribe to. In this particular case, the real point at issue is whether under article 368, the Parliament has the power to amend the chapter incorporating fundamental rights. In fact, the Supreme Court has clearly said that you have no such power,that article 368 is not a complete code and that it only lays down the matter of procedure and therefore, it does not confer any powers on you to amend the principles of the Constitution. Therefore, article 13 (2)comes in your way and you cannot meddle with fundamental rights. That is what the Supreme Court has said. There is no reason why we should defy it in such a short time as this. They have also held that after 27-2-1967 when this judgment was delivered, there can be no amendment of the fundamental rights. They have said that article 368 only lays down the procedure. Amendment is also a legislative process and therefore, it also amounts to law. In view of these clear findings of the Supreme Court, it does not behove us to defy and disobey it and put in a Bill

in this manner, as if we are going to set aside the judgment of the Supreme Court. The mater is, however, different if we want to take a gambling chance with the dissenting judges in Golaknath's case, one of whom has replaced Mr. Subba Rao as Chief Justice. Such a course is abhorring to legal conscience and is derogatory to legal ethics.

Mr. Nath Pai says there are two decisions in favour of his Bill. But those decisions have gone to the winds with the Golaknath's case appearing on the scene. They have been set at naught. Mr Nath Pai cannot depend upon them. Another argument of Mr Nath Pai is that the 1st, 4th and 17th amendments have been retained by the Full Bench. These amendments have been maintained under certain principles, to see that there is no confusion created. The Supreme Court has said that from 27-2-67, Parliament will have no right to amend the fundamental rights. Whatever has happened earlier, on the principle of prospective overruling, they have kept it intact to avoid confusion.

Lastly, he said that Dr. Ambedkar himself said that amendments can be made by Parliament. I would request him to read it more carefully. Mr. Subba Rao has made it clear in his judgment. While arguing in the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Ambedkar said:

> "We divide the articles of the Constitution into 3 categories. The first category is the one which consists of articles which can be amended by a bare majority. The second set of articles are articles which require a two-thirds majority. If the future Parliament wishes to amend any particular article which is not mentioned in Part III or article 304 of the draft Constitution (which is equivalent to article 368), all that is necessary for them is to have a two-thirds majority."

17 hrs.

These are characteristic words. It clearly means that the amendment of all those rights contained in Chapter III and article 368 was beyond the contemplation of the architects of the Constitution. It very clearly means that. Therefore, even that argument of my learned friend, Shri Nath Pai, will not hold good. I, therefore, submit, taking all these things into consideraion, with great respect to my learned friend and my hon. friend, Shri Mulla, that I disagree with them and I cannot support this Bill.

Shri Manabendra Shah (Tehri Garwal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have no desire to talk as a legal pandit because I am not a legal pandit but, at the same time, though morals in some sectors have no values, my conscience does not permit me to sit quietly and not give out what I feel is morally correct. It is neither as a moralist nor as a legal pandit that I want to speak today. I want to speak today only as a layman representing the laymen of my constituency, and I would like you to kindly be patient with me if I may say something which the legal pandits may think is incorrect.

Undoubtedly, Parliament is the Supreme legislative authority in this country in matters which fall within the central jurisdiction and also has supremacy to legislate in concurrent subjects. I am even prepared to concede, that the powers of Parliament, are the powers of the people of India delegated to their representatives by the people, on the basis of their choice of the Members of Parliament during the elections.

But, Sir, the choice in a democratic country like India is generally done on the basis of the pronounced policies of the individuals seeking election. It is immaterial what the party's directive is because the voters try to understand and decide on the interpretation made by the individual candidate standing before them seek-

[Shri Manabendra Shah]

ing election. Therefore, it is for everybody in this House to decide for himself and to decide with conscience naturally, as to what stand he should take in this particular Bill which is before the House.

One of the greatest headaches to us as laymen is an attempt on the part of the legal pandits to go into the meaning of the words and interpretations of the enactments, and the politicians forcing their political emotions on the laymen. As a layman, Sir, I would like to put before this august House what we understand by fundamental rights. We go into its spirit. Fundamental rights, as the very name implies, are such rights conceded to themselves by the people of India in the Constitution of India and they would remain fundamental in their governance by any government which comes into power.

It is evident that even the framers of the Constitution did not stipulate any free licence or blanket powers to the Parliament of India in firittering away the fundamental rights of the people. Otherwise, I would like to know, how do they remain fundamental? Why should they be termed as fundamental? After all, the word 'fundamental' has some meaning and has been used after great thought by the Consituent Assembly. This is something which I would request this House to ponder over and think about, as to what is fundamental.

The Supreme Court, by its very function in the federal set-up, has got to act as a guardian of the fundamental rights of the people. What will the Supreme Court have to guard, if the Parliament stretches its supremacy to arrogate to itself in practice, all powers to destory the very fabric of the Constitution which the people of India bestowed on themselves and the Parliament has four times sworn by? The Supreme Court has only performed its rightful duty in holding that Parliament howsoever supreme it may be, cannot abrogate fundamental rights.

The upholding of the fundamental rights by the Supreme Court has brought about these Friday discussions that we are having for some time now. Some say that it is a wrong decision; some say that it is a correct decision. The legal pandits have quoted various past decisions of the Supreme Court to substantiate their point of view. Whatever be the merits or the demerits of the judgment of the Supreme Court, two things have been highlighted by the Supreme Courts' decision.

The one thing that they have highlighted is the meaning of the word "fundamental" and the other thing they have done is that even conceding that Parliament can amend the Constitution, should the Parliament take unto themselves the unlimited power of playing about with the fundamentals. They have asked, they have hinted in a way, they have put a query, can you do it or not; should you do it or not?

These are the two points that have been brought forward by the judgement of the Supreme Court and this is the crux of the whole matter, not the legal implications in the various judgements but the implication whether what is fundamental and whether we should meddle with the fundamental rights.

I am clear in my mind that the fundamental rights are sacred and that the Parliament cannot be given the unlimited power to play about with them. If we allow this rot to come in and to creep in in our Constitution and in our land, we will be faced like many such other Constitutions that had brought about a very miserable fate for the people and the countries they belonged to. The greatest reminder of this is the Weimar Constitution of Germany. No knowledgeable student of political

science and politics will ever dispute that it was the loophole provided by the Constitution by giving supremacy to the Parliament and the emergency powers to the President which enabled Hitler not only to abrogate but even to annihilate all the fundamental rights and consign the Constitution to oblivion.

If the Parliament is not going to accept and concede to the judgment of the Supreme Court, think of such days when Parliament may be in the hands of those who have no respect for the people's right, who hold that the State's rights reign supreme. When such a party takes over the Parliament, we will already have dug our graves in this very Parliament, if we concede to my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai's Bill. Such a party will repeal all fundamental rights and laws and there shall be a hiatus and similar conditions shall be offered to the country as were given by the Weimar Constitution. Are we going to give free licence to the Parliament to cut at the roots of all fundamental laws? If so, please do not call these things fundamental rights.

It has been said, I think, by my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, that Parliament as constituted today is far more representative of the people of India than the Constituent Assembly and that a large number of the members of the Constituent Assembly were nominated members. Therefore it is argued that the legislative powers and competence flowing from the will of the people freely expressed through elections is far greater.

I am indeed surprised at this argument. The Constituent Assembly was set up primarily for framing the Constitution and constitutional giants, like Dr. Ambedkar, and the seasoned cream of all the political parties were participating in this Constituent Assembly. So, even if there were some nominated members, what was wrong with it?

Though I am a Member of Parliament, I beg to humbly state that we have never given such serious and detailed thought to any of the articles of the Constitution as the Constituent Assembly did in their deliberations. No matter which party they belonged to they made a united effort to give the best Constitution to our nation and we today, on the other hand, as Members of this Parliament, are swayed too much by the emotions of the day. It is therefore, imperative that the Supreme Court should have the right to declare whether a particular law or a particular Article of the Constitution is being properly understood or implemented or not.

It seems to be the intention of the supporters of the Bill under discussion to undo what the Supreme Court has done. Are we not then cutting at the very root of the existence of the Supreme Court? Surely, if we go on at this speed and if we go on encouraging this trend, I am sure, we will find one fine day one of the hon. Members or the Government coming forward with a Bill to have a Parliament's Judicial Court like that in South Africa. I feel that would be the doomsday in the history of the nation.

While participating in this debate, the hon. Law Minister tried, in his effort to support Shri Nath Pai to show the importance of the Directive Principles provided in the Constitution. He has pointed that the guiding principles are fundamental duties of the Government and of Parliament, and probably fundamental duties of administration, and he has also tried to show that fundamental rights in Part III are the fundamental rights of the people. He and some others in the Cabinet and other Members in the House seem to give Directive Principles more importance than the rights of the people.

[Shri Manabendra Shah.]

As a layman, I cannot accept that the framers of the Constitution who had provided both the provisions wanted to provide a conflict between the fundamental rights of the people and the Directive Principles for the State. As a layman, I understand that the fundamental rights are those spelt out rights, which the Directive Principles of policy have to ensure that they are not only continued but safeguarded and enhanced. This, I think, is borne out by the Constituent Assembly debates.

The hon. Law Minister has also said that he wants the Bill to go to the Joint Committee because there are certain implications which have to be looked into, and, therefore, I and those who are opposing the Bill should not oppose this Bill going to the Joint Committee. But there are three defects in this proposition. Firstly, the Joint Committee has a restrictive power; secondly, it cannot take away the substance of the Bill and, thirdly, the Law Minister has not spelled out what are the points of reference that he wants to have. Under these circumstances, it becomes very difficult for me to accept this Bill. I am sure there is going to be a division and, I say, let there be a division and let us vote on the basis of our conscience. With that conscience let us go to our voters saying, "I stand for it or I stand against it." Let them decide whether we are taking the correct stand or not. If the two-thirds majority says that the Bill should go through, then, by all means, have the Bill passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Nath Pai's Bill has made history in one respect. No private Member's Bill, so far as I remember, has taken such a long time for discussion in this House. It has taken nearly 9 hours.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee (Howrah): I want to take only two or three minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Then, I will call the Minister.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Mr. Nath Pai's Bill raises some fundamental issues. If it is the purpose of Mr. Nath Pai's Bill to circumvent the Supreme Court's judgment, certainly it will be a bad day for us if we submit to that.

The fundamenal question is whether the Constitution is supreme or we the Members of this honourable House are supreme. Since we swear by the Constitution, that itself shows that the Constitution is supreme. Therefore, if we move in that direction, probably, we shall open up a path which may lead to disaster from the country's point of view. While the hon. Law Minister has agreed to the Bill going to the Joint Committee, he has perhaps overlooked the dangerous situation that may arise. If we allow this kind of a Bill to be introduced or passed, the result will that the Constitution will be at the mercy of the Members of this House and, as the things are changing, the Members of this House, by a mere majority, render the Constitution ineffective on fundamental issues. Therefore, I strongly oppose this Bill although, so far as I am concerned, I feel the hon. Minister's suggestion cannot be overlooked.

With these words I say that we should give due consideration even when it goes to the Select Committee so that this Bill may not be accepted by this House, as it will be a negation of the spirit in which the Constituent Assembly framed this Constitution after a great thought and deliberation.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am not going to take much time of the House. You have just now stated that this Bill

was debated for a long time, for more than 5 or 6 hours . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For more than 8 hours.

Shri D. R. Chavan: For more than 8 hours. I stand corrected. That shows the importance of the Bill.

A number of hon. members have participated in the debate and have touched the various aspects of the Bill. I must, at the very outset, congratulate my hon. friend, Mr. Nath Pai, for having been very prompt in bringing this measure. The hon. Law Minister, while intervening in the debate and also while replying to some of the questions that were raised in this House, has stated what the Government's stand is and that we agree in principle with the proposal underlying the Bill.

Now the motion has been moved by my hon. friend, Mr. Nath Pai, for referring this matter to a Select Committee. An amendment has been moved that the matter, instead of being referred to a Select Committee, be referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses. The idea behind it is that it should be deliberated and considered by a large number of hon. members of both the Houses and the list that has been prepared consists of very great and eminent jurists and great legal luminaries, who will, after mature deliberation, give some direction to the House, in the light of which it would be proper for us to adopt the course as suggested by the Joint Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am not going into the various aspects of the judgment. I am only touching one or two points on which a very great emphasis has been laid by some hon. members. It has been asked by some hon. members as to why, as suggested in the judgment of the Supreme Court, we should not resort to the residuary legislative power, under which Parliament can enact a law, summon a new Constituent Assembly and confer power on it, so that not only the Articles contained in Part III of the Constitution but all the Articles in the Constitution could be amended by a simple majority. Only that aspect, I shall be touching without taking the time of the House because my hon. friend, Mr. Nath Pai, has got to reply to the debate.

As I have said just now, it is said, why not we invoke the residuary power of the Parliament under Article 248 read with Item 97 of the Union List. For what purpose? For summoning another Constituent Assembly or creating another body, which can amend the Articles contained in Part III of the Constitution. Chief Justice Subba Rao has made a reference to this residuary legislative power under Article 248 read with Item 97 of the Union List. What has the learned Justice said? Chief Justice Subba Rao, with four judges concurring with him, has referred to this residuary legislative power of the Parliament for this purpose and has observed taht "they do not express a final view on this important question." But Justice Hidayatullah in his judgment has made certain categorical observations on the point. The learned judge observes:

> "It would be open to Parliament to exercise its residuary power to bring into existence a new Constituent Assembly which will have the power to amend fundamental rights guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution.".

Now, I am arguing on this basis. Let us assume that Parliament enacts a law and creates a body under a statute. What is going to be the nature of this body that is likely to be created by Parliament under the statute? You may call it by any name; you may call it super-Parliament or Constituent Assembly or any other thing. But what is going to be the nature of that body? What is that body or authority going to be

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like? And the question is whether this authority that is likely to be created by a statute of Parliament is going to be State within the meaning of article 12 of the Constitution. Article 12 says:

> 'In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires 'the State' includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India.".

The question is, as has been argued by some hon. Members, why we should not create some body or some other authority. As has been envisaged in the judgment and suggested by Justice Hidayatullah, let us say that Parliament enacts a law and under that law some authority is created. That will be a statutory authority. Parliament functioning under the Constitution is a constituted body and not a constituent body. That must be remembered by all Members. Therefore, a body that is likely to be created under the statute will be a statutory body. The question is whether this constituted body will be State within the meaning of article 12.

My humble submission is that it will be State within the meaning of article 12. If it becomes so, then we have to read article 13(2) which says:

> "The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.".

It may be asked how a body or authority that would be created or constituted could be construed as the State. Just now, I have submitted that that authority could be construed as State within the meaning of article 12.

For that purpose, I shall make a reference to the recent judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of the *Rajasthan Electricity Board*. In that case, decided by the Supreme Court on April 3, 1967—this judgment that we are considering was delivered by the Supreme Court on the 27th February, 1967—this is what the learned judges say:

> "The Supreme Court held by a majority of four to one that the expression 'other authorities' occurring in the definition of 'State' contained in article 12 was wide enough to include within it every authority . . ."

—kindly mark the words 'every authority'—

> " . . . whether constitutional or statutory, created by statute and functioning within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India.".

Thus, any constituent assembly formed for the purpose of amending the Constitution by law enacted by Parliament would come within the definition of the State as defined in article 12, as just now submitted by me, and as held by the majority decision, amendment of the Constitution, being a law, cannot take away or abridge any of the fundamental rights guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution. In view of this, a constituent assembly formed as aforesaid would be prohibited by article 13(2) from amending the Constitution in so far as such amendment takes away or abridges any of the fundamental rights conferred by the said part.

Why do I refer to the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Rajasthan Electricity Board case? There also one of the Judges was Justice Subba Rau. What happens? Here in the

first judgment, they say that under art. 368, Parliament has no power to enact a law or make any amendment affecting any of the articles in Part III. What is the reason? That a law made under art. 368 is not a constitutional law but is a law within the meaning of art. 13(3). The real turn that has taken about the judgment is in interpretation.

My hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, pointed out the earlier decisions given by the Supreme Court, in the Shankari Prasad Sing Deo *vs.* Union of India and Sajjan Singh *vs.* State of Rajasthan, where they held that Parliament had power to amend any of the articles in Part III abridging or taking away the rights guaranteed therein. The conclusion reached in the earlier decisions was based on the ground that a law made in pursuance of art. 368 is a constitutional law and not a law within the meaning of art. 13(3). The decision has been reversed and they say that a law made by Parliament in the exercise of ordinary legislative power and law made in exercise of its constituent power is a law within the meaning of art. 13(3). What the proposed amendment seeks to do is to bring out clearly in the Act itself that any law made by Parliament following the procedure laid down on art. 368 is not a law within the meaning of art. 13(3).

A suggestion was made: why not have a referendum or convene a constituent assembly? The constitution of a constituent assembly has never been contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.

Shri Lobo Prabhu (Udipi): May we now take up the next item on the agenda?

Shri D. R. Chavan: So that it itself is likely to be challenged in the Supreme Court. If you will see art. 368 in Part XX, the heading is 'Amendment of the Constitution', and the marginal note also indicates 'Procedure for amendment of the Constitution'. There is a proviso in respect of certain articles.

Therefore, the emphasis that has been laid by hon. friends on the constitution of a new constituent assembly will not hold good in view of the fact that the Supreme Court in their latest judgment, in the Electricity Board case have decided that the authority that will be constituted will be a 'State' within the meaning of art. 12 and, therefore, will not be entitled to make a law affecting any of the provisions contained in Part III abridging or taking away rights.

There are a number of other courses also. For example, some have argued saying, 'Why not refer the matter to the Supreme Court for advisory opinion?'

Shri Lobo Prabhu: It is 5.30 already. May we now proceed to the next item on the agenda?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This started late. It was agreed that we would finish with this and then take up the other item.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: The rest of the discussion may be held next session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. He cannot lay down the procedure.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि यह पहले ही तय हो चुका है कि सारा समय इनको मिलेगा। मेरा जो प्रस्ताव है, उसको मैं खाली मूव करूंगा, भाषण अगले सेशन में दूंगा।

Shri Lobo Prabhu: The House does not seem to be in a mood to continue with this now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why is he impatient? He cannot lay down the procedure of the House.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I am concluding. There are a number of other courses, but those are fraught with so many difficulties, and therefore, this is the

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only alternative course that can be adopted under the circumstances to get over the difficulties that have been created by Golaknath's case. The difficulties are such that it has created a conflict between the fundamental rights and the directive principles of State policy which have to be kept before us in the making of laws, because article 37 of the Constitution says that these directive principles of State policy, though not enforceable, are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country. Therefore, if this judgement is allowed to remain, there would be tremendous difficulties in bringing about any reconcilation between the fundamental rights and the directive principles of State policy, and the directive principles of State Policy are very necessary for the advancement of the society, for economic progress and all that.

Under the circumstances, Parliament has got power to amend article 368 and to bring about such a change specifying therein that the law made following procedure under article 368 will not be law within the meaning of article 13(3).

Therefore, I support the motion that has been made by my senior colleague for referring this Bill to a Joint Committee of both the Houses, so that they might consider this Bill, and in their mature consideration and deliberation give a guideline to Parliament in the light of which a decision can be taken in respect of this Bill.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): You have been pleased to observe earlier that this historic Bill has consumed the longest time. I hope his Bill will not be judged by the hours it consumes but by the good that it is going to do to the people of his country. It is with that hope and conviction that I ventured to move this Bill.

I should like to tell at the very beginning that when I was in hospital I read this judgment, and those idle hours I applied to giving thought to the judgment in Golaknath's case.

Listening to the speeches, some of which were brilliant, some of which were deeply impressive, almost all of them moving in their anxiety to preserve the foundations of our democracy I found nonetheless there was a lot of misconception and misunderstanding as to the object, what I am trying to do through this Bill.

I must say at this stage that not all my critics suffered from the advantage of being very familiar either with the judgement or constitutional law, but I must say that Mr. Piloo Mody's speech was a brilliant attack, and for an architect it was an unusually studious attack. The speech of my hon. friend Mr. Lobo Prabhu, for its passionate opposition, again, was remarkable.

On this side also speeches in opposition were made, and barring the Maharaja of Tehri Garhwal, I did not see any argument in them, but I had the satisfaction of being sustained and supported by the two men who are most qualified to speak on this Bill and I would plead with Mr. Masani and his colleagues to think about the implications of this support.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee and Mr. Mulla, two men who served the judiciary with great distinction. and had therefore I think, at their heart, if any consideatiorn, the consideration of the independence of the judiciary, lent the experience and force of their support to my Bill. This is not something summarily to be rejected when two hon. members of this House or who spent their lives in serving the judiciary, and therefore I presume the independence of the judiciary, made available to us their knowledge and experience in this field.

There was the speech, the very important speech of Dr. Lohia. Dr. Lohia, for the first time, came with

a very passionate move warning this country against the dangers of Hitlerism in case the Bill is passed.

I was sorry, I was sad, because there was a speech of Acharya Kripalani. Acharya Kripalani and Dr. Lohia are in a different category to me, and what they say, though it is not always convincing, nevertheless, all the while and always they invariably impress me. I listened and I felt that it was a gross misconception about what I am trying to do. I could never persuade myself how Dr. Lohia, with his historic knowledge, could try to threaten this House by trying to persuade himself that if this Bill is passed, a Hitler will be born. Does he not know that Hitler was not born from the Weimar Constitution, Hitler was not born at Braunal which is his birth-place in Northern Austria; that Hitler was born in the tragedy of Warsaw; that he was born in the tragedy of Germany? Dictators are not born to administer the Constitution. They are the products of social conditions. My Bill will be providing the people of India with an instrument; that social conditions never reach boiling point when the only reply is the production of a Hitler. It is this thing that the Bill is trying to do.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I will not be going into any legal point at this stage, because my whole attempt has been to impress one thing. Perhaps, some hon. Members do not know, and I am a little disappointed with Shri Masani's party which is dedicated, I think, and is sincerely committed to the principle of democracy, liberal democracy. This is a point on which he is avoiding a discussion. (*Interruption*) Not social democracy; that will be an accusation. I said liberal democracy. Now, he is boycotting the committee and he avoids discussion, and shunning discussion. On the other hand, I wanted a discussion.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): May I intervene just for a minute? Membership of the Select Committee implies acceptance of the principle of Bill. That is why we cannot serve on the Select Committee. We shall be very glad to discuss it in this House and outside.

Shri Nath Pai: You will readily agree that the very essence of democracy is free discussion and free dissent. That is why I may disclose to the House that though I knew the views of my friend, the hon. Member from Tehri Garhwal, I went out of my way to persuade him to come and speak against me. I want a debate, because debate and a free debate is the essence of democracy; and honest difference is the essence of it. They are the essence and life of democracy.

Sir, I will now touch only three points and try to conclude. There are three points which arise. One misconception was that I am trying to amend the Constitution. The second point I would like to touch is the doctrine of judicial infallibility, which my friends were trying to propound. And the third, the imperative need at this hour to restore the sovereignty and the liberty of our people which was unilaterlly sought through judicial interpretation to be taken away from them.

I will now take the first point. Who have been trying to amend the Constitution? My humble submission to this House, and particularly to those who so radically are disagreeing with me, is that I am not amending the Constitution of India. It is the Supreme court which tried to amend the Constitution. The Supreme Court, on the 27th February, 1967, by a majority judgment of five against four, tried by the process of interpretation, to radically amend the Constitution of India. According to the Supreme Court, Parliament had the right, untrammelled right to amend the Constitution including Part III. The Supreme Court, once by a unanimity of judgment, and on the second occasion by an overwhelming preponderance of opinion, held that Parliament has this right of amending the Constitution including the fundamental rights. That was

the law of India and that was the Constitution of India till the 26th February. On the 27th, by the judgment of five versus four, the Supreme Court altered this picture of the Constitution of India.

What is my submission about this? I would like Shri Piloo Mody and particularly Acharya Kripalani to consider this. You can ignore Nath Pai's argument, but you cannot ignore the argument of the best men of all ages. Francis Bacon, perhaps the finest scholar Britain produced in the middle ages, had this to say. I am quoting his own words; it is from his *De Augmentis Scientiarum Verba Legis*:

> "Cum receditur a Litera, judex transit in Legislatorum."

That is from his masterpiece which he left for his people as his legacy. That means to say that when the judge departs from the letter of the law, the judge becomes the law-maker. This is precisely what happened in this case. Now, all the time, they were constantly throwing in my face the authority of the Supreme Court. I will quote from a judgment of the Supreme Court here. I will just quote Justice Bachawat, in the same judgment. He said:

> "Now, the First, Fourth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth amendment Acts take away and abridge the rights conferred by Part III. If they are laws, they are necessarily rendered void by article 13(2) . . .
>
> "If they are void, they do not legally exist from their very inception. They cannot be valid from 1951 to 1967 and invalid thereafter"—

as Justice Subba Rao's judgment is trying to do.

> "To say that they were valid in the past and will be invalid in the future is to amend the Constitution. Such a naked power of amendment of the Constitution is not given to the judges."

I am saying that the Supreme Court is supreme in the matter of interpretation and Parliament is and must always remain supreme in the field of legislation. An independent judiciary must act as a brake on likely excesses by an overenthusiastic executive, but it must never try to act as a brake on forward march of the people dedicated to an ideal. When it transgresses its legitimate field of interpretation and under the garb and ruse of interpretation tries to usurp the function of Parliament, i.e. legislation that effort needs to be resisted. I am not here to show disrespect to the judgment. So long as the judgment is there, we are bound by it. It is conceivable that the Supreme Court may strike down the amendment we may make. Then we shall seek other means. But there is no suggestion here that we defy the Supreme Court. I want the Supreme Court to remain supreme in its field and I want Parliament to remain supreme in its own field.

I will now take the doctrine of judicial infallibility. With all my great regard for Mr. Justice Subba Rao, you know how great it was; you disagreed with me in the degree of regard I wanted to show for him, I say there is no such thing as judicial infallibility. I would like to quote for Mr. Minoo Masani's sake an ancient scholar. Whatever may be your other defects, Mr. Minoo Masani, you remain a great scholar and ancient knowledge is very important in some matters. You are not in a mood to listen to Mr. Nath Pai now. Normally you are, but you have fallen on evil days and you are disregarding my sober advice. I will quote better authorities than myself. Ovid in *Fasti* has said—I just had to revise it, which you must have studied as a student of law—

> *"Hominum Sententia Fallax"*—

"The judgment of man is fallible". As yet, we do not have judges who are God and so, their judgment is fallible.

In over-ruling the previous judgments, the Supreme Court says they were erroneous. If those judgments were erroneous, how are you trying to justify their judgment in this case with this doctrine of infallibility? We discarded the doctrine of divine right in the middle ages. We are not going to accept the doctrine of infallibility of anybody, howsoever august; their supremacy in that field, we will accept.

An hon. Member: You are also fallible.

Shri Nath Pai: I am very much fallible. That is why I wanted to have the benefit of your advice in the select committee and you are denying it to me.

The majority judgment says:

"The longer it holds the field—

i.e. the longer the previous judgment in Sankari Prasad's case holds the field—

> "the greater will be the scope for erosion of fundamental rights. As it contains the seeds of destruction of the chrished rights of the people, the sooner it is overruled the better for the country."

The previous judgments—one unanimous and another overwhelming majority—were erroneous, but our judgment, by a majority of 5 to 4, is infallible and is the law of the land!

But what does Justice Wanchoo say? I want my critics to ponder over it. Justice Wanchoo was a minority judge in Golaknath's case. He is today the Chief Justice of India. Ponder over the implications of it—a writ petition going to the Supreme Court and Justice Wanchoo striking down the judgment in Golaknath's case and saying that Parliament has the competence to amend fundamental righs. Where do we stand? The Constitution will be changing not according to the will of the people expressed by the Parliament of India, but by the composition of the Supreme Court at a given time! Is this how Constitutions are to be protected against being tampered with by the legislature, executive and judiciary? My reply and the experience of history is very clear. They shall not be tampered with by anybody except with the sanction of the people. Regarding the infallibility claimed by the majirity judgment, this is what Justice Wanchoo says:

> "We say this with great respect and would hold that apart from the principle of *Stare decisis*, we should not say that the unanimous judgment in Sankari Prasad's case was wrongly decided by such a slender majority in this Special Bench."

This is Justice Wanchoo's warning to his colleagues in the Supreme Court. Let us, therefore, not propound this doctrine of judicial infallibility.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: We are not taking our stand on the judicial judgment, we are taking our stand on the Constitution itself.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to come to the last submission. What is it that we are trying to do? I suggest that supremacy, sovereignty, belongs to the people of India, that India, that sovereignty must be restored to them, that sovereignty has now gone according to this judgment of the Supreme Court which is a ceature of the Constitution.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Do we swear by the Lok Sabha or do we swear by the Constitution?

Shri Nath Pai: I swear by the people. Sir, I am reading the opinion of the finest men of all time. Other people have pondered over this problem. This is the basic conflict that

[Shri Nath Pai]

comes. Those who have got unimpeachable, unassailable faith in the wisdom of the people want to give it back to the people and those who want to limit the wisdom all to themselves, five or six men here and there do not believe in their people, in their unfailing wisdom.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): The Constitution itself is a gift from the people.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Constitution begins by saying: "We the people of India give ourselves the Republic of India...." They do not say "the judicial Republic of India". It is the republic of the people of India. How it is in a democracy it has come to be that the judiciary is infallible to amend the Constitution?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, sovereignty is vested in the people, but since the time of Athens when have the people exercised that sovereignty except through the instrument of their supreme legislature which they have the power to punish if it goes wrong? It was only in the time of Athens that all the 30,000 Athenians participated in legislation. Since then sovereignty of the people has been exercised by Parliament, by the legislature of the people.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, if we accept the supremacy of Lok Sabha, the sovereignty of Parliament, what would have been the fate of the people of Goa? This House would have agreed to the merger of Goa with Maharashtra because the representatives of that area and the entire House were in a mood to pass the merger of Goa with Maharashtra. But what was the result of the referendum? Will Shri Nath Pai enlighten us on this point?

Shri Nath Pai: A more irrelevant analogy I am yet to hear.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Can the people on their own interest pass a self-denying ordinance?

Shri Nath Pai: May I at this stage, before concluding, quote what Mr. Justice Brandus had to say? He said:

> "An exercise of the powers of a superlegislature—not the performance of the constitutional function of judicial review."

Justice Holmes all his life adorned the Supreme Court of United States and gave a new dimension to the judicial processes. This is what he had to say . . .

Shri J. B. Kripalani: They are also judges.

Shri Nath Pai: They are supporting my views. He said:

> "The Constitution of a free country is not what the judges say, it is, but what the people want it to be."

That is what the Constitution is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the sovereignty I am claiming is not for Parliament. Parliament has to exercise it on behalf of the people of India, as trustees of the sovereignty of the people of India. That sovereignty must be restituted to the people of India because the Supreme Court has tried to snath away that sovereignty.

Before I conclude I want to say—I plead for your indulgence to listen patiently—Norman Thomas says:

> "He who would save liberty must put his trust in Democracy."

And what does Jefferson, that pillar of American democracy from which in this respect we have much to learn, say? He says:—

> "Governments are republican only in proportion as they embody the will of the people and execute it."

Also:—

> "It is an axiom in my mind that our liberty can never be safe but

in the hands of the people themselves."

Finally:—

"I know of no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves."

That is what Jefferson says.

There cannot be any liberty without democracy and there is no democracy without the sovereignty of the people . . . (*Interruption*).

Finally, I want to say that let us go to the Select Committee and let us have the product of the best minds of the country. Let us have a hearty debate there. I am open to learn. I have adumbrated a principle. Let Shri Minoo Masani's friends also come there. Let us try to persuade one another. Let us not rule out the possibility. I am open to persuasion. But I do not know why you are being so afraid of subjecting yourself to that same persuasion. Sir, I see Minoo shaking his head very vigorously. I think, he swears by Burke. Burke says:

"Argument is exhausted, reason is tired but obstinacy is not won."

Finally,

लोकशक्तेरधिष्ठानं राजशक्तिहितत्वतः ।
तयोस्तु विग्रहे प्राप्ते लोकशक्तिर्विशिष्यते ।।

In the final analysis when there is a conflict between the people and the executive it is invariably the people who will triumph.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक सवाल अपने मित्र नाथ पाई से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनका यह कहना है कि हमारे इस संविधान का और हमारे इस देश का जो आधार है गणराज्य या प्रजासत्तात्मक राज्य, क्या दो-तिहाई बहुमत से वह बुनियाद, यह आधार, प्रजासत्तात्मक राज्य को खत्म करके क्या हम राजशाही कायम कर सकते हैं ? क्या उसके लिए जनता ने हम को मैंडेट दिया है ? मैंने यह आक्षेप उठाया था, मैं बहस चाहता हूं सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भी बहस के लिये तैयार हूं । लेकिन मुझे उम्मीद थी कि इस प्रश्न का जवाब वह देंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take up that question in the Select Committee.

Shri Nath Pai: Knowing Madhu from my early days—shoulder to shoulder we fought for freedom....

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी भी चल सकते हैं ।

श्री नाथ पाई : हां, अभी भी चल सकते है ।

There was one thing which happened. Dr. Lohia brought forward a motion today with which we are absolutely in agreement.

An hon. Member: Shame.

Shri Nath Pai: He said, "Shame". I am glad. That should have opened Madhu's and Dr. Lohia's eyes.

The Swatantra Party tooth and nail opposed it. If Dr. Lohia wants to see that the kind of social justice he has in mind, which I think he has passionately believed in always, and wants to build then Madhu must not mock at this Bill but should come forward courageously to support it.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह प्रश्न का उत्तर कहां हुआ ? मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया ।

Shri Piloo Mody *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more questions now. We will have them in the Select Committee.

Shri Piloo Mody: We are not going to the Select Committee.

Therefore I appeal to you to let me just ask one thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You want to withdraw your name.

Shri Piloo Mody: Yes, my name is to be withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will be the architect of the new Bill.

Shri Nath Pai: Regarding Shri Madhu Limaye's question, since I take seriously whatever he says, what he suggested as a hypothesis would not be an amendment of the Constitution but abrogation and destruction of the Constitution.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह नहीं कर सकते हैं न ?

Shri Piloo Mody: Shri Nath Pai started his arguments beginning by saying that he wanted to re-establish the supremacy of Parliament and has ended his arguments by restoring supremacy back to the people. I thank him.

Shri Nath Pai: He has begun to understand me.

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central) Mr. Madhu Limaye has raised a question which ought to be answered.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने आप से नहीं पूछा था, मैंने प्रस्तावक से पूछा था, नाथ पाई से पूछा था , भंडारे से नहीं पूछा था ।

Shri R. D. Bhandare: You have raised it in the House. I want to ask one question and sit down, English Parliament....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You excuse me. That is all. Please resume your seat. No more questions.

I now put the Government amendment to the vote of the House.

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): No. 4 in the list is the name of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. He has written to me saying that he will not like to serve on the Committee.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Yes; I will not like to serve on the Committee.

Shri Piloo Mody: I also.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Goel said that he would like to serve on the Committee.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: We have decided that we will not serve on the Committee. No Member of my Party will serve on the Committee.

18 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:—

"Shri R. K. Khadilkar, Shri R. S. Arumugam, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, Shri Ram Krishan Gupta, Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Shri S. M. Joshi, Shri Kameshwar Singh, Shri Krishnan Manoharan, Shri D. K. Kunte, Shri J. Rameshwar Rao, Shri V. Viswanatha Menon, Shri Mohammad Yusuf, Shri Jugal Mondal, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Nath Pai, Shri P. Parthasarathy, Shri Deorao S. Patil, Shri Khagapathi Pradhani, Shri K. Narayana Rao, Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem, Shri Anand Narain Mulla, Shri Dwaipayan Sen, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh, Shri Sant Bux Singh, Shri Sunder Lal, Shri V. Y. Tamaskar, Shri Tenneti Viswanatham, and Shri P. Govinda Menon

and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third

of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.'

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Govinda Menon: I have voted against by mistake. My vote in for it.

Shri Piloo Mody: It was his heart that voted ultimately.

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitradurga): In the majority of the total membership and two-third majority of the members present and voting not required now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not at this stage. Mr. Masani is sitting here. Otherwise, he would have taken that objection.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: What is the authority which says that this is not part of the proess of amending the Constitution?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is there in the Constitution itself.

Division No. 16] **AYES** **[18.04 hrs.**

Achel Singh, Shri
Agadi, Shri S. A.
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhola Nath, Shri
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Buta Singh, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Dass, Shri C.
Desai, Shri Dinkar
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
Katham, Shri B. N.
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kirutipan, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kundu, Shri S.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Malimariyappa, Shri
Menon, Shri Govinda
Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mulla, Shri A. N.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nath Pai, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Patil, Shri N. R.
Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Kishan, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramamoorthy, Shri P.
Ramani, Shri K.
Rana, Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh, Shri
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sayyad Ali, Shri
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sequeira, Shri
Sethuramae, Shri N.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinkre, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Siddayya, Shri
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Tiwari, Shri K. N.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Viswambharan, Shri P.

NOES

Amersey, Shri M.	Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand	Naik, Shri R. V.
Amin, Shri R. K.	Kothari, Shri S. S.	Nayanar, Shri E. K.
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal	Koushik, Shri K. M.	Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh	Lobo Prabhu, Shri	Patodia, Shri D. N.
Deo, Shri P. K.	Maiti, Shri S. N.	Ramamoorthy, Shri P.
Dipa, Shri A.	Majhi, Shri M.	Ranjit Singh, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Masani, Shri M. R.	Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana	Meena, Shri Meetha Lal	Santosham, Dr. M.
Gowder, Shri Nanja	Meghrajji, Shri	Shivappa, Shri N.
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal	Mody, Shri Piloo	Solanki, Shri P. N.
Jena, Shri D. D.	Mohamed Imam, Shri	Suraj Bhan, Shri
		Tapuriah, Shri S. K.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is:

Ayes	.. 67
Noes* ..	.. 35

The motion is carried.

The motion was adopted.

18.05 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Substitution of section 293A, 324 etc.) by Shri Madhu Limaye

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि कम्पनी कानून में संशोधन करने वाले मेरे बिल पर अब विचार किया जाय ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has moved the motion that the Bill may be taken into consideration. This will be taken up on the next occasion.

18.05½ hrs.

VISCOUNTS**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we shall take up the half-an-hour discussion.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आधे घंटे की बहस इण्डियन एयर लाइन्ज कारपोरेशन के कारोबार से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न को लेकर प्रारम्भ हो रही है । पिछले कई वर्षों से इंडियन एयर लाइन्ज कारपोरेशन के काम काज में नुक्सान की मात्रा बढ़ती जा रही है । 1964–65 में इस कारपोरेशन का कुल मुनाफ़ा 1 करोड़ 63 लाख रुपये था जब कि 1965–66 में . . . .

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri George Fernandes may resume his seat. There is no quorum. The bell is being rung....

Still, there is no quorum. So, the House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 7th August, 1967.

18.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 7, 1967/Sravana 16, 1889 (Saka).

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*NOES: Name of one member could not be recorded.

**Half-an-Hour Discussion.